

**BEIMUN XIV Resolution Booklet**

This booklet contains all the resolutions that will be in the booklet to be sent to THIMUN in The Hague. It will only contain resolutions that have been specifically selected by the President or Co-President of the forum. Not all passed resolutions have been selected.

**Index:**

Security Council-----	Page 2
Advisory Panel on the Question of Zimbabwe-----	Page 15
General Assembly-----	Page 16
Special Conference on "Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger"-----	Page 17
Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) -----	Page 25
Human Rights Commission (HRC) -----	Page 37
Environment Commission-----	Page 50
Disarmament Commission-----	Page 58
International Court of Justice-----	Page 69



**BEIMUN XIV**

March 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>, 2007

Copyright BEIMUN XIV  
All rights reserved.

# **Security Council**

**President:** Sherry Ho

**Assistant President:** Rica Facundo

**Deputy Assistant President:** Aurore Nedellec

## **Topics:**

**1.The question of DPR**

**Korea**

**2.Peacekeeping in Sudan**

**3.Situation in Haiti**

**4.Situation in Liberia**

**Forum: Security Council**

**Question of: DPRK**

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Recalling* previous resolution 1695 and 1718 of the Security Council as the framework for handling the DPRK issue at present,

*Recalling* further resolution 1737 as a clear reminder of the involvement of the IAEA as an authority force, as well as the imminent threat that nuclear arsenals pose upon our world,

*Expressing* much concern over the infidelity to the dates expressed in resolution 1718, in other words that not all immediate measures of resolution 1718 have been actively carried out, and, without either execution or modification of adhering dates in the near future, sees a crippling of a good opportunity to resume six-party talks,

*Applauding* the efforts of Vietnam and states involved in six party talks in persuading North Korea into compromising nuclear technologies as gestures of goodwill, however,

*Underlining* the significant potential threat that the North Korean absence from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) poses upon peace,

*Underlining* further the ineffectiveness, or timely inaccuracy of all other attempted diplomatic CoAs (Courses of Action), namely that of the Sunshine Policy and the Roh administration's Framework Correctional Committee,

*Deploing* that the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea has failed to re-administer their stance concerning six-party talks,

*Endorsing* the ban on excess goods and stringent monitoring of economic flow between North Korea and neighboring nations, enforced through the DPRK World Trade Federation Monitor Agreement (WTFMA) 174/B/2006/12 clauses I through VI, XXXVI, and XXXVII (sub-phrases a, c, d, e),

*Acting* still, directly under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations under Article 41, with the added provision (as declared in December 2006) of the IAEA AIM (Action Impromptu Measures) military/contingency measures that were supplanted in event of an emergency,

*Welcoming* the conviction displayed by the Russian Federation, China, France, United States, United Kingdom, and the European Union (provisioned by the High Representative) for reiterating the determination to execute fully the proposal S/2006/521, and therefore wishing to integrate it fully into the conditions of the six-party talks when initiated, as was with the success in negotiation with Iran at the conclusion of 2006,

*Demands* further that the DPRK no longer use threats of reinitiating of a second nuclear test as a "motivator of fear,"

*Affirming* that the "abandonment [of] all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner" will be carried out at a selected date from the implementation of this resolution, chosen as seen necessary by the Security Council Committee on the DPRK, allowing time for the nation to present its status in having fulfilled the unanimous requirements set in resolution 1737,

*Hoping* for an eventual reunification of both the Korean Peninsula through denuclearization;

1. Decides that all States shall continue to comply with resolution 1718;
2. Demands without alternative, that the DPRK resign and ratify the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, within the next 60 days;
3. Decides upon the speedy re-installment of the six-party talks for the following sessions, upon which agreed objectives will include, but not necessarily limited to or mandating conclusion in one session:
  - a) respecting of the investigation of the DPRK's ships as decided by the NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) on international waters,
  - b) compromise upon the embargo and necessity of removing harmful elements in the hex-directional negotiation upon nuclear proliferation,
  - c) the DPRK's request to discuss the consequences of the remilitarization of Japan and its facilitation,
  - d) the United States' request to discuss the Open Society Agreement,
  - e) Russia's wish to discuss asymmetry in parallelization of military forces in the peninsula, and consequently,
  - f) China's request to discuss peninsular dangers in Korea of potential threat of civilians in the territory of the Republic of Korea,
  - g) the request from the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights to discuss nourishment and treatment of the DPRK's civilians, especially in light of the misuse of the provided nuclear reactors;
4. Asks the North Korean government to adhere to the following:
  - a) Allowing IAEA personnel into the country to perform the following:
    - i. Observe the dismantling of nuclear facilities as agreed upon in the Six-Party Talks,
    - ii. Observe the disarmament of North Korea's nuclear program as agreed upon in the Six Party Talks,
    - iii. Monitor the nuclear facilities, conduct inspections of suspected sites and be allowed to freely perform their duties in suspected facilities,
  - b) Having the DPRK leave all state facilities transparent for the IAEA to inspect thus granting complete access to nuclear-related documents and facilities, as deemed appropriate by the IAEA, hence ensuring compliance with the NPT,
  - c) Transparently dismantling all nuclear warheads and any other nuclear devices with the presence of IAEA personnel in an irretrievable manner,
  - d) Returning into negotiations and talks with Japan in order to normalize the DPRK-Japan relations in order to bring future benefits to both countries,
  - e) Sending inspectors if the government feels necessary for assurance, to inspect the demilitarized zone for elimination of previous speculations on missiles or nuclear devices present in the demilitarized zone from the United States of America ready for combat;
5. Calls Upon the United States, China, Russia, and Japan, in return to North Korea to provide the following as agreed upon in the Six-Party Talks:
  - a) Provide emergency energy assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the initial phase of 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil to commence within 60 days of when the process of shutting down the Yongbyon reactor begins,
  - b) Provide an additional 50,000 tons of heavy fuel oil in emergency assistance once the transparent disarmament of nuclear devices begins,
  - c) Provide 900,000 tons of emergency energy assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once the Korean Peninsula is declared nuclear free by the IAEA,
  - d) Provide 700,000 tons of food in emergency assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea once the Korean Peninsula is nuclear free,
  - e) Provide 550,000 tons of humanitarian aid in emergency assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

6. Asks that the sanctions placed on Del Banco Asia be lifted under the following conditions:
    - a) Del Banco Asia is completely transparent in its dealings,
    - b) Del Banco Asia repudiates all accounts that have or have had an association with counterfeited currency of any kind;
    - c) Ensure that the measures are carried out to their fullest conditions upon satisfying the conditions discussed in the six-party talks;
  7. Calls Upon the Ballistics Investigational Committee (BIC) of the International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) faithfully execute the sweep procedures as outlined in the IAEA AIM in the set date from the resolution's execution, with the added conditions of:
    - a) set repercussions in the event that DPRK does not comply to the demands made, even under modifications of the nonnegotiable conditions set out in resolution 1718, to be decided by the Security Council Committee if such an event occurs,
    - b) further requesting the availability of the UN Peacekeeping troops as designated in resolution 1695 in the event that a military crisis does occur;
  8. Further urges the IAEA to compile monthly or whenever felt necessary by the SC reports for the SC of the DPRK's nuclear status, with the SC then reviewing the DPRK's status every two months, taking into account the progress of subsequent six-party talks;
  9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.
-

**Forum: Security Council****Question of: Peacekeeping in Sudan**

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Perturbed* by the fact that over 3.8 million people have been affected because of this conflict,

*Realizes* that rebel groups attack innocent civilians, robbing them of shelter, land and even lives, and ambushing United Nations (UN) peacekeeping troops and staff,

*Condemns* the Sudanese and Chadian governments, who continue to restrict movement of UN and African Union (AU) peacekeeping staff,

*Shocked* by the fact that there exist 234,000 Sudanese refugees, 47,000 Central African Republic refugees and over 1,000,000 internally displaced persons in Chad alone and hundreds of thousands more in neighboring nations,

*Cognizant* of strong accords that have been signed and ratified, which will ensure an end to violence and a peaceful coexistence, but not strictly implemented in areas on conflict, including the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA), the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) and countless other ceasefire promises,

*Applauds* the United Nations International Children's Education Fund, World Food Programme, and Food and Agricultural Organization for successfully completing certain tasks amidst the ongoing violence and lack of security, transportation and access.

1. Decides to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) for another year until August 2008 with the intention to renew for further periods;
2. Demands that, in order to limit incidents of human rights violations, including but not limited to sexual harassment and sexual criminal acts, particularly those committed by UN or AU peacekeepers or government officials, the following measures be taken:
  - a) Establishing harsher punishments for those found to be guilty of human rights violations,
  - b) Training of AU forces by the UN concerning the negative consequences of human rights violations,
  - c) Review and increasing in number the laws regarding human rights violations, referring particularly to the new court system developed in clause 3,
3. Asks the Government of Sudan to strengthen the independence and neutrality of its judiciary system and to award on courts sufficient powers to address illegal activities, especially human rights violations through measures including but not limited to:
  - a) Cooperating with a sub-group of UNMIS, which will be formed specifically to evaluate and monitor the developing judiciary system, to conduct inspections through measures including, but not limited to:
    - i) monthly reports delivered to UNMIS, and subsequently to the Secretary General,
    - ii) regular and random inspections of courts,
    - iii) the referral of any gross infractions to the International Court of Justice,
  - b) The allowance of the subgroup in sub-clause a, in alliance with the United Nations Human Rights Committee, to form a panel in the nation of Sudan which will monitor judicial procedures in Sudan until the legal system has met international standards,
  - c) the allowance of representatives to work with the government to enhance the capacity of the Sudanese judiciary through the training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers with attention to humanitarian laws and international criminal laws

4. Requests that the Sudanese government allows an increase in the deployment of a hybrid peacekeeping force, composed of up to 13,000 additional African Union and United Nations forces under UNMIS's jurisdiction, who will receive various logistical, technical and financial aid for improved effectiveness, to work with the local Sudanese forces, in order to:
  - a) Further develop domestic security in high-conflict areas especially in relevance to the restriction of rebel movement across borders between Sudan and Chad through methods including but such as regulating who is able to pass through from Sudan to Chad with regular border posts to prevent trafficking of illegal arms,
  - b) Ensure local civilian and non-military personnel's safety with methods such as convoys to protect victims of humanitarian law violations,
  - c) Create or further develop existing bases for further humanitarian and economic aid to Sudan;
5. Decides to apply previously successful UN systems and structures and UN advisers to better organize the peacekeeping force with the help of the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), including equal leadership in the AU and UN peacekeeping forces deployed for this conflict and will also give the Sudanese government a say in leadership of troops;
6. Calls upon UNMIS in conjunction with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to be responsible for;
  - a) The repatriation of Darfur refugees through measures including, but not limited to;
    - i) dividing refugee groups for repatriation, stressing the importance of keeping villages together,
    - ii) a system of documenting all transferred refugees, in order to maintain a hold upon the situation,
    - iii) ensuring that the refugees return to areas that are safe and secure, and where they are not discriminated against,
    - iv) the rebuilding of basic infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and housing,
  - b) Respecting the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP's) and fully implementing the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement;
7. Requests related NGOs such as the UNDP and Amnesty International in connection to education to increase awareness of the civilians of their human rights, including measures which they can take should their rights be violated, with further revision of this clause to be referred to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
8. Encourages willing member states to invest economically as an incentive for Sudanese cooperation and adherence to the actions in the aforementioned clauses, recognizing that if Sudan refuses to comply with any of the listed actors in this resolution, the government will face possible consequences including but not limited to:
  - a) Removal of voting privileges within the United Nations, or possible demotion to observer status,
  - b) Reduction of direct foreign investment;
9. Demands that the Government of Sudan and Chad's authorities stop the restriction of the free movement and activities of UN, AU, and other peacekeeping staff, which results in halting of peace process and increasing terrorist activities that the Sudanese government revoke its ban on the special UN representative to Sudan who is a valuable source of information to the UN;
10. Asks all parties in Sudan who have not signed the Darfur Peace Agreement to do so as soon as possible and not obstruct current actions which are being taken already which are implementing this agreement;
11. Calls upon the Sudanese government to review its commitment to the 2003 Peace Agreements in Nairobi, particularly with respect to the issues concerning the unification of governmental, judicial and social systems of Sudan and the enforced ceasefire;
12. Decides to remain actively seized in the matter.

**Forum: Security Council****Question of: Situation in Haiti**

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Reaffirming* its previous resolutions on Haiti, in particular its resolutions 1542 (2004), 1576 (2004), 1608 (2005), 1658 (2006), and 1702 (2006), as well as relevant statements by its President,

*Condemning* all acts of violence, kidnappings, and rape committed, especially those against women and children, and *urging* the government of Haiti to aggressively combat the human rights abuses that have carried on far too long,

*Condemning* the illicit drug and arms trade that exacerbates violent conflict and contributes only problems to the people of Haiti, and *calling on* all Haitians to exercise vigilance and to report to the necessary authorities any violations that could undermine the peace process,

*Welcoming* the full implementation of the Government of Haiti's National Police (HNP) reform plan, and *commending* the HNP for undergoing extensive retraining and reorganization that will help lay the groundwork for a more peaceful and secure Haiti,

*Expressing* its support for the extension of the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) until September 2007, and *recognizing* that transparency in the Government of Haiti is the only way to fight rampant corruption,

*Commending* President René Préval's recovery plan, the *Programme d'apaisement social*, for addressing the most serious social problems and needs in Haiti with a well-defined agenda that was approved by the Senate unanimously,

*Welcoming* the spirit of political diversity in the newly elected government of Haiti, and *commending* the President for comprising his 18-member cabinet of 7 opposing political parties,

*Welcomes* the recently updated contingency plan for the upcoming hurricane season where the Haitian government restructured its risk and disaster management capabilities, in cooperation with MINUSTAH and a United Nations Development Program (UNDP) project, effectively establishing a joint operations coordination center,

*Welcoming* the Haitian National Police Director Mario Andrésol's determination to expel all officers from the HNP whose actions could damage the force's reputation as a useful step towards peace and security in Haiti,

*Recognizing* that MINUSTAH continues to be a key player in keeping peace and security in Haiti, and *noting with worry* that gang violence and other human rights abuses continue to be a daily occurrence in Haiti,

*Noting* that the Haitian State has serious problems in the implementation of anti-drug measures due to its limited capability in patrolling its land and sea borders, and that the failure to prevent illicit drugs from entering the country feeds gang criminality, corruption, and hampers efforts to strengthen the Haitian State's control over the violent atmosphere,

*Emphasizes* that a booming tourism business means more jobs for the local populations and more financial stability for local,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, as described in section 1 of operative paragraph 7 of resolution 1542 (2004);



1. Decides to extend the mandate of MINUSTAH, as contained in resolutions 1542 (2004), 1608 (2005), and 1702 (2006) for the period of six-months from the date of ratification, with the intention to renew for further periods;
2. Authorizes MINUSTAH to deploy 16 SWAT-qualified personnel seconded from member states with equipment, with the intention to act as expert consultants in counter-kidnapping and anti-gang operations, in order to curb the recent increased violence and kidnappings by operating gangs;
3. Directs MINUSTAH to curtail the violent atmosphere seen throughout all of Haiti by performing the following tasks:
  - a) Assure the general populace of the changes happening within the HNP through mass media such as pamphlets, television, and radio announcements, billboards and others as deemed appropriate by the UNDP, so as to assure the local populations of the competency of the HNP and local judiciaries and to win back good public standing by following through on the Haitian National Police reform plan,
  - b) To continue working on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of gangs with the National Commission for Disarmament as it already has, but to increase its community prevention and development committee program into more areas in Haiti, not just volatile areas in Port-au-Prince and other close cities,
  - c) To analyze the various independent reports that have measured the impact of armed violence on women and the local populace, as well as to outline an agenda for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programs,
  - d) To use its increased size to its benefit by infiltrating areas usually un-patrolled and setting up a presence that can be seen as much as felt, effectively setting a pattern for the HNP to follow,
  - e) To continue training justices of the peace with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other international bodies, and to make sure the judiciary branch is using the recommendations from the seminars,
  - f) To deal with the issue of overcrowded prisons by either establishing a short term service project to create construction jobs for unemployed workers that would help build more prisons, or train/hire more justices of the peace to deal with the huge influx of prisoners, in an effort to cut down on the excessive and hugely problematic prolonged pre-trial detention rate, in which 90% of all detainees have met,
  - g) To study local gang actions and implement appropriate measures that has not been addressed herein,
  - h) In addition to its current mandate, to investigate possible weapons storage sites through additional MINUSTAH personnel;
4. Requests MINUSTAH, the HNP, and all other international actors to actively oppose and fight money laundering schemes organized by gangs by any means within its jurisdictions, particularly by strictly monitoring high-liquidity bank accounts – this issue should be further discussed by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC);
5. Calling for an action plan that would create jobs for the unemployed working force that would help keep them from integrating into violent gangs, such as the construction of basic/advanced infrastructure and natural recreational areas;
6. Urges MEDCs with the help of NGOs such as WHO, WFP, UNAIDS, and UNDP to modernize the state through its various programs such as, but not limited to:
  - a) offering food aid to vulnerable populations,
  - b) rehabilitating and rebuilding schools for at-risk children,
  - c) preventing HIV/AIDS and other STD's through the sale and free distribution of condoms,
  - d) set up of the inoculation centers to provide basic vaccinations/immunizations,
  - e) educating the local populace, and teach sex education but also keep the main focus on academics and other practical knowledge,
  - f) distributing medical equipment to local hospitals and to educate the staffs of local hospitals,
  - g) installing electricity generators to deal with the widespread energy blackouts, and shortages due to an aging electrical power grid;

7. Requests the United Nations country team, MINUSTAH, and other international actors to help with the retraining of local corrections officers and the recruitment of new officers, especially making sure the officers complete and pass their weapons training program with a full knowledge of the capability of their weapons as well as training materials aimed at mainstreaming human rights standards into all aspects of basic officer training;
8. Encourages member nations to take steps to begin debt cancellation discussions with the Haitian government with the goal of allowing Haiti to focus its funds upon improving security, infrastructures, and social stability,
9. Deplores all violence against women and young children, as well as the widespread rape and sexual exploitation of young girls, and urges the HNP, MINUSTAH, the Haitian government, to eliminate sexual harassment and other crimes by:
  - a) Initiating self-defense programs focused on women and children,
  - b) Initiating special profiling for sexual offenders to prevent at-risk employment,
  - c) Creating increased punitive measures for sex offenders;
10. Calls for MINUSTAH to implement an “Arms for aid” program whereby civilians would be offered aid in the form of food, clothing etc. in return for their unregistered arms for a duration of six months after ratification, when after the duration MINUSTAH would initiate an arms seizure campaign;
11. Decides to establish the Human Rights Commission of Haiti (HRCH), to whom the mandates and powers of the Human Rights Section (HRS) of MINUSTAH will be transferred;
12. Decides that HRCH will have functions such as, but not limited to:
  - a) investigating all alleged abuses of the Haitian civilian population by UN troops,
  - b) reporting directly to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on a weekly basis,
  - c) ensuring the appropriate punishment of the groups or individuals accountable for any human rights abuses after they have faced fair trials,
  - d) providing the victims of human rights abuses with necessary compensation or assistance;
13. Urges all member states and international organizations, especially the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), to contribute to:
  - a) MINUSTAH’s efforts to facilitate and provide humanitarian aid to the Haitian civilian population,
  - b) the efforts to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Haiti, as organized by groups such as the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population (HMPHP), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
14. Encourages the CARICOM Governments to participate in MINUSTAH peace keeping operation to add an element of familiarity between peacekeepers and residents;
15. Demands the MINUSTAH ensure further legitimacy of elections through:
  - a) Informing the public through mass media set up by UNESCO on the upcoming elections,
  - b) Stationing peacekeepers at the electoral polls to protect voters against the violent gangs,
  - c) Setting up political campaigns with color-coding and symbols so that illiterate may participate fully in government elections;
17. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

**Forum: Security Council****Question of: The Situation in Liberia**

THE SECURITY COUNCIL,

*Disappointed* at the current exploitation of the region's diamonds, with the nation's 5% elite Americo- Liberian elite holding the major share of the nation's wealth and the other indigenous Liberians who are subjected to hard labor and low wage jobs,

*Dissatisfied* with Monrovia's situation which is without running water and electricity for its middle and lower class population except for fuel powered generators,

*Aware* that Liberia currently has the world's highest unemployment rate of 85% of its population,

*Awakened* to the fact that Liberia's external debt is US\$ 3.5 billion, whereas its annual exports are US\$910 million and its per capita income is \$1000,

*Congratulating* the sustained and steady progress made by the Liberian Government since December 2006, in rebuilding Liberia and improving its general standard of life with the support of the international community, as well as successful decrease in the number of allegations in sexual exploitation and abuse,

*Recognizing* the successes of the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) in humanitarian aids and development, ranging from providing basic social services to vulnerable populations, urgent emergency assistance to the needy in many parts of Liberia,

*Recalling* previous resolutions and statements by its President on the situation in West Africa, particularly in Liberia,

*Emphasizing* the importance of determination and collaboration on part of the Liberian public and government when working to achieve the aims set through the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS),

*Mindful* of the need for accountability of possible further violations of the orders set by the mandate of UNMIL or the human rights of any civilian or personnel, which have been set by the Charter of the United Nations,

*Welcomes* efforts made by the Government of Liberia, especially by President Johnson-Sirleaf, towards reuniting the public and bringing figures of authority together in order to loosen tensions still held amongst the local population,

*Seriously noting* paragraph 76 of the report by the Secretary-General (12 September 2006) concerning the apparent heavy dependence of the people and Government of Liberia on the security functions of UNMIL,

*Acting* under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Decides to further extend the mandate of UNMIL until August 2007 to minimize security risk in accommodating the Secretary-General's recommendation for a slow withdrawal of UNMIL's deployed troops and other personnel in the West African region;
2. Calls on UNMIL to undertake the following tasks for the aforementioned purpose in Clause 1:
  - a) Decreasing general numbers of personnel involved in UNMIL's direct operations dealing with the Liberian government,
  - b) Shifting personnel and placing greater intellectual emphasis on the joint projects between UNMIL and United

Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) concerning the volatile sub-region, taking into consideration points made in clause two of resolution 1712 (2006),

- c) Further aiding the Secretary-General in communicating the situation in Liberia more regularly by having a UNMIL representative present in the Security Council when a resolution in Liberia is being lobbied and debated to report on the current situation in Liberia and build a case on what actions should be taken to further complete UNMIL's mandate,
  - d) Support the actions suggested and subsequently implemented from clauses 4 and 5 from resolution 1712 (2006) to aid in increasing the efficiency of the processes;
3. Encourages the government to make significant contributions towards reforming the security sector with the donors such as ECOWAS, the World Bank, and the IMF, in particular the training of the new police service, by methods following but not limited to:
    - a) ensuring regular and improved salary payment for the police officers,
    - b) approving the new rank structure and uniforms policy,
    - c) redoubling its efforts to raise the requisite funds for the demobilization of security personnel who are not eligible to join the restructured services;
  4. Authorizes UNMIL, in response to expressed concerns about security by the Secretary-General, to further shift allocations of non-military personnel for the purpose of aiding the government of Liberia in the recruitment and training of local, qualified Liberians in the advancement of the slow growing Liberian Army to allow the people of Liberia and their government to more competently maintain control over their domestic security;
  5. Demands the Liberian government to halt the exploitation of diamonds by its illegal diamond traders through means including:
    - a) allowing UN investigators to map the geography of diamond mines in Liberia and establish monitoring systems which the UN offices under Liberian control which will monitor the inflow and outflow of diamonds,
    - b) opening complaints offices for locals who can help serve as witnesses for illegal diamond tracking,
    - c) conducting trials for diamond exploiters and have UN sponsored laws set up in Liberia to deal with diamond traffickers in the most appropriate fashion, including:
      - i. imprisonment, depending on their severity and use of forced or low wage labor,
      - ii. cash redemption to the government of Liberia for crimes against the government,
    - d) authorizing peacekeepers from the UNMIL to attain all people and personnel suspected to be linked to the illegal diamond trade businesses and use of illegal human employment to achieve these means, and to include tracking down and halting illegal trading of diamonds as one of their mission goals in Liberia and to amend this to Security Council resolution 1509 written in 2003,
    - e) use of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) to ensure that diamonds are not illegally trafficked,
    - f) emphasizing the authority of the National Diamond Task Force throughout this process;
  6. Decides to remove sanctions placed on Liberia's diamond for additional revenue for the government of Liberia through the trade which will be monitored by means which will be monitored by the Liberian government:
    - a) Sign the KPCS in order to avoid illegal diamond trade and to held conference with the organization at their request and to allow them to inspect Liberia's diamond trade system,
    - b) Conduct proper trials for diamond exploiter,
    - c) Allow UN inspectors to monitor diamond exportation checkpoints as the UN feels necessary,
    - d) Allow KPCS officials to observe the trade process for as long as the organization deems necessary;
  7. Asks the local Liberian community with aid from UNMIL to assist in the reintegration of ex-combatants and victims of war, to prevent them from being outcasts in society by:
    - a) Accepting the ex-combatants back into the domestic and international workforce or into the Liberian forces,
    - b) Implementing a program for the decommission of personnel from the Armed Forces of Liberia and other national security agencies;
  8. Urges UN member states to whom Liberia owes monetary debt to strongly consider cancellation of said debt in exchange for reduction of trade barriers;

9. Strongly urges Liberia to create or enhance, job centers, which will be monitored by professional volunteers from NGOs such as Center for Development and Enterprise (CDE) and Center for Sustainable Development (CSD), so that job centers can create databases to decrease time lag of being unemployed to being employed;
10. Strongly suggests Liberia, with the support of affiliated NGOs such as World Trade Organization and United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD), to stress the importance of stable and decent income for employees, which would be universally achieved through methods such as, but not limited to;
  - a) Instilling a sense of obligation for employers of foreign multinationals to submit, under the supervision of ILO, a lab or contract to every employee to certify stable monthly income for the period in which the employee is under contract,
  - b) Promoting and implementing fair trade institutions in LEDCs' rural areas under the supervision of relevant NGOs so as to ensure a stable and durable income to employees, especially to those employed under the sector with high fluctuation of production, through decent financial compensation in the case of unexpected production fluctuation,
  - c) Instilling optimism and bright prospect towards the future of Liberian economy so that domestic consumers would spend more and increase aggregate demand,
  - d) Creating or enhancing existing labor unions which would monitor the domestic and multilateral firm's obligation made on sub clause a) and create minimum wage they would follow;
11. Decides accordingly to form the United Nations Anti-Corruption Watchdog in Liberia (UNACWL), an independent body under the United Nations Security Council which will undertake the following tasks but not limited to:
  - a) Regulation of official bank accounts and investigating of any suspicious individuals who may be subject to mismanagement of government funds,
  - b) Recommends individuals to the House of Representatives who will hold senior positions,
  - c) Asses the situation and effectiveness of previous resolutions;
12. Calls for the Liberian government, with the aid of affiliated NGOs such as CSD, to calculate optimal percentage of GDP, which will be used to attract foreign direct investment through developments and investments such as but not limited to:
  - a) Modernized infrastructure,
  - b) Create an attractive foreign investor environment through advertisements of abundant natural resource and labor;
13. Calls for the creation of the Liberia Infrastructure Rebuilding Project (LIRP) under the UNMIL with financial assistance from member nations and NGOs, consisting of:
  - a) A transportation oriented body which will:
    - i. Collect information and create maps on current road systems,
    - ii. Survey city as well as rural inhabitant to determine the best locations for new road systems,
    - iii. Create a detailed road construction plan aimed at the repair of old, damaged, and dirt roads as well as the creation of new roads to facilitate the needs of farmers and traders,
    - iv. Oversee the construction of these roads,
  - b) An energy related body which will work closely with the Liberia electricity corporation (LEC) to provide reliable basic electricity coverage to all areas of Liberia,
  - c) Water orientated body which will provide safe and reliable tap water for cities and wells for rural villages;
14. Calls upon all parties part of UNMIL and neighboring states, such as the members of ECOWAS, to continue to cooperate in minimizing and controlling the violations of human rights within the Liberian state, particularly sexual exploitations and abuse, to ensure the code of conduct demanded of every UN missions' personnel is maintained according to the Secretary-Generals zero-tolerance policy and also to emphasize the importance of general regional stability;
15. Requests the following actions be taken jointly between the Government of Liberia and UNMIL for the purpose as stated in Clause 12:
  - a) A code of preventative measures be set to decrease the likelihood of such humanitarian horrors being committed to

the extent observed in the past through ways including, but not limited to:

- i. Harsher legal penalties,
- ii. Increase number and/or quality of laws and regulations made concerning this issue,
- iii. Utilize the growing Liberian domestic force to properly enforce consequences prescribed in reaction to such crimes,
- iv. Establish the status quo to include the immediate use of disciplinary action and overall condemnation of any such actions in the case that such a crime is committed, especially when it includes the participation of a figure of authority in the event,
- b) Spread awareness of basic human rights ensured by the Charter of the UN to all citizens of Liberia, with support of the ILO, especially in reference to the responsibility held by those of office, through ways deemed most fit by the government, such as pamphlets and traveling lectures to ensure the audible and visual education will cater to the entire population, with the support of the ILO;

16. Proposes regional United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) offices within Liberia to work in accordance with Liberian government and other affiliated NGOs to raise funds through the spread of mass media, which will be utilized for the enhancement of educational environment in regions, indicated as regions in most need of support, through such methods, but not limited to:

- a) Increasing the donation of educational supplies necessary for education such as, but not limited to;
  - i. books,
  - ii. writing utensils,
  - iii. computers,
- b) Constructing educational institutions for regions that are in dire need of support,
- c) Sending professional volunteers, who will be trained and informed by affiliated NGOs, to areas that lack number of educators,
- d) Creating public awareness of the dangers of contagious diseases such as HIV/AIDs through education;

17. Requests the surrounding West Asian nations, with further support from relevant NGOs, to aid the Liberian government in successful repatriation of Liberian refugees through means such as :

- a) Monitoring borders to prevent any aggression by gangs that may take place,
- b) Financial aid to fund relocation of larger groups efficiently;

18. Decides to remain actively seized in the matter.

# **Advisory Panel on the Question of Zimbabwe**

*None Submitted.*

**President:** Ji Yun Lee

**Assistant President:** Matthew Lee

**Deputy Assistant President:** Edward Li

# **General Assembly**

*None Submitted.*

**President:** David Berman

**Assistant Presidents:** Edward Lee, Sanam Kader

**Deputy Assistant Presidents:** Shana Kim, Esther Wang, Janet Xiao

## **Topics:**

1. Ensuring that treatment of all foreign prisoners is adhered to, as stated in the Geneva Convention
2. Combating Corruption and Bureaucracy in post-conflict areas
3. Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and protection of United Nations personnel
4. Transparency and confidence-building measures in outer space activities



# **Special Conference on** **“Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger”**

**Co-Presidents:** Ai Ting Chan & Michael Minsoo Chung

**Assistant Presidents:** Seungmin Shim, Yihan Tan

**Deputy Assistant Presidents:** Jade Demnar, Tiantian Zha

## **Topics:**

1. The question of water supply in developing sustainable farming and reducing rural poverty
2. Eliminating trade disparities between indebted countries and their donor countries
3. Consideration and implementation of effective measures to reduce the risk of future food crises in sub-Saharan Africa
4. Developing sustainable tourism as a method for poverty alleviation and eradication in LEDCs

**Forum:** Special Conference

**Question of:** Water supply in developing sustainable farming and reducing rural poverty

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Defining* sustainable farming as a method of agriculture that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,

*Alarmed* by the fact that poor people living in rural areas in the developing world pay on average 12 times more per liter of water than fellow citizens connected to municipal systems; and that these poverty-stricken people use less water, much of which is dirty and contaminated,

*Deeply concerned* with the lack of regular water supply in impoverished rural areas, as it damages agricultural industries such as farming and livestock rearing, exacerbating rural poverty levels significantly, and that in 2003, 1.1 billion people lacked access to improved water supply and 2.4 billion to improved sanitation,

*Aware* that 90% of the world's useable water is diverted for agricultural purposes,

*Recognizing* that clean and accessible water is indispensable for the adoption and perpetuation of sustainable farming,

*Realizing* that long-term sustainable agriculture improves the living conditions of rural communities, generates income and increases employment opportunities,

1. **Suggests** water quality be measured according to the conditions established by the Global Environmental Monitoring System on Water (GEMS) and action be taken to make sure all water sources meet those standards to successfully meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals by:
  - a. Encouraging the United Nations to fund the development and distribution of simple water indication devices to measure acidity, salinity and pollution of water sources,
  - b. Increasing funding for relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote this efficient measure of water purification;
2. **Requests** that stringent steps are taken by all member nations susceptible to water issues with the help of NGOs and inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) such as the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to gradually increase the provision of water to agricultural sectors within water vulnerable regions, focusing on areas most highly affected by poverty and most densely populated, through:
  - a. Increasing the budget for the provision of water within each nation vulnerable to water shocks, allowing further steps to be taken to ensure water safety,
  - b. Staging regular checks that will monitor how funds are being used in the creation of infrastructure and the resulting effectiveness of infrastructure,
  - c. Establishing water transportation infrastructure that reaches every area of the nation, and drainage systems are connected to farms and rural villages, through:
    - i. Networks of pipelines, canals, and/or tunnels that are constructed properly so accidental contamination is avoided, which include:
      1. self-maintaining pumping stations along the way,
      2. holding tanks in places which the need for water is the highest,

3. training society members as mechanics for more responsive maintenance systems,
  4. enabling full inclusion of selected representatives in every stage of planning and/or designing of sanitary systems,
  5. ensuring equal participation and involvement of the entire community in making all projects regarding water systems,
  - ii. Regular container shipment for drinking water and the creation of man-made wells to reach regions which are not easily accessible through the use of vehicle transportation and/or regions that pipes, canals, and tunnels cannot be built properly;
  - d. Formulation of international regulations to ensure fair distribution of water, through:
    - i. Regulations based upon agreements between related parties on trans-boundary flows of water,
    - ii. Taking account of social and ecological impacts on downstream areas affected by dams,
  - e. Developing rural usage of water filtration through provision of cost-effective water filter technology by NGOs;
3. **Strongly urges** all member nations including more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and less economically developed countries (LEDCs) to protect and secure endangered water supply with the help of UNDP and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) through a variety of means such as:
- a. Ensuring that mountain caps suffering from loss of snow pack, which deprive downhill users, both agricultural and private, of river water, are used at sustainable rates by:
    - i. Limiting water-intensive industrial activity dependent on mountain rivers to the degree that it does not threaten through contamination the water source through punitive fines,
    - ii. Regulating pollution created by proximate industries that can lead to contamination of water supply,
  - b. Minimizing salinization and chemical contamination in groundwater supplies through:
    - i. Establishing cost-effective sensors to monitor water quality, particularly near areas that discharge waste, soil, or chemicals into water sources,
    - ii. Educating farmers in the dangers of salinization in order to prevent the overuse of ground wells which can cause salt water to penetrate farming soil,
  - a) Implementing efficient drainage systems that filter out washed-off soil in order to avoid sedimentation and/or siltation of rivers and lakes;
4. **Encourages** that governments and IGOs such as the FAO, IFAD, UNDP as well as NGOs such as Water for Life and the Life Initiate Project develop an economically favourable environment for water-sustainable farming, which can be more expensive than non-sustainable farming in short-term, through:
- a. Bonuses in the event of water quality improvement or maintenance at high level as determined by the nation,
  - b. Provision of incentives for sustainable farmers such as:
    - i. Tax breaks,
    - ii. Positive advertisement, such as in the form of visible certification;
5. **Urges** that all countries educate rural residents as to water-efficient sustainable farming's methods and importance, and aid in the setup of sustainable farming apparatus required, with the help of NGOs and IGOs such as Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE), FAO and IFAD, through:
- a. Awareness campaigns aimed at rural residents, especially women, that will focus on the importance of water as a finite resource through awareness campaigns that:
    - i. Identify forms of irresponsible water treatment, such as discharging waste water into water sources directly,
    - ii. Emphasize the economic effect that water inefficiency causes by decreasing agricultural productivity and thereby the income generated by farmers,
    - iii. Remind of the extreme dangers posed by not using enough water in basic sanitary acts such as

- washing hands or bathing,
  - b. Short-term deployment of NGO consultants, near areas of high human traffic such as town halls and community centers, who will focus on:
    - i. Providing locals with scientifically based advice on methods of obtaining maximum efficiency through sustainable farming, such as terracing and *Wadis*,
    - ii. Teaching locals how to utilize and maintain farming equipment or structures,
  - c. Training of local citizens in necessary technical information by the consultants of the preceding sub-clause as to be able to provide long-term help for local farmers;
6. **Asks** that MEDCs work with organizations such as The International Programme for Technology and Research in Irrigation and Drainage (IPTRID) and the Water Resources Management Development Service (WRMDS) to upgrade structures and equipment in areas prone to water scarcity and/or water-shock that use deteriorating equipment, through:
- a. The creation or improvement of water storage within such nations such as dams, reservoirs or underground storage tanks, focusing on:
    - i. Being able to provide adequate water supply to all farmland around the water storage areas,
    - ii. Spreading out existing storage areas or creating new ones in order to ensure that all regions within the country will be able to receive the required amount of water to support their agriculture,
  - b. The implementation of a working sewage system to reroute the excess water in the case of flooding if applicable, providing proper water disposal methods,
  - c. Checking canals, structures and methods of agriculture regularly, and repairing damage immediately;
7. **Urges** relevant nations work with NGOs, IGOs such as IPTRID and WRMDS, and MEDCs with advanced water-efficient farming technology to create country-specific conferences occurring within time periods as determined by germane NGOs, IGOs, and host governments which will discuss:
- a. Encouraging farmers or farmer representatives, where applicable, to visit these conferences, and disseminate information,
  - b. Spreading simple and efficient technologies currently held only within several countries,
  - c. Monitoring economic and environmental success of introduction of new agricultural methods through:
    - i. the requesting of biannual reports from individual nations,
    - ii. dispatching regular delegations for closer examination,
  - d. The creation of regular water supply acts (frequency to be decided by the nation's government, taking into consideration other more pressing issues to be solved) which include:
    - i. Detailed plans of action that are catered to the geography and environment of that particular nation or region,
    - ii. Predetermined time periods of which particular actions are taken,
    - iii. Strategies to resolve current issues with water supply, options and alternative solutions to improve current water supply units,
    - iv. Notifications for the general populace, including private corporations and businesses, and self-sufficient farmers, prior to any actions taken which may cause wide-scale impact on daily lives and/or the environment,
    - v. The opportunity for lesser-educated local citizens to be employed in the organization, management, and/or creation of water supply infrastructures,
  - e. Work in partnership with UNDP, FAO, UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and other relevant NGOs in scientific research and development on sustainable farming strategies that are:
    - i. Faster with equal or improved efficiency,
    - ii. Cost-effective,
    - iii. Environmentally-friendly and not energy-intensive.

**Forum:** Special Conference

**Question of:** Consideration and implementation of effective measures to reduce the risk of future food crises in sub-Saharan Africa

*Emphasizing* that food production, processing, security, supply, and shortages are all vitally important aspects that need to be addressed through the resolution of food crises;

*Regretting* the fact that the effective deployment and establishment of food aid in sub-Saharan Africa is often undermined due to factors such as corruption, limited investment, and relative marginalization of agriculture by governments with respect to other national issues;

*Recognizing* that current food aid being delivered by foreign nations is done primarily through the capabilities of air transport, and is therefore prone to never reaching their intended targets, thus exacerbating the issue of the lack of food availability to the majority of citizens of sub-Saharan Africa;

*Recognizing* that Africa, in its current state, cannot afford to subsidize its own agriculture, thus prioritizing the issue of the establishment of agricultural self-sufficiency as a highly important goal of food security that needs to be attained in the near future;

*Commending* the creation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and its relevancy to the issue concerning agricultural development plans;

- 1 **Urges** increased collaboration between nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Food Program (WFP), and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) for the further establishment and implementation of continued development against food crises and the implementation of agricultural self-sufficiency of sub-Saharan Africa which would seek to fulfill the objectives of sub-Saharan governments/regions concerning food security and other related goals beyond its existing status, especially concerning methods of the proliferation of the aforementioned project including, but not limited to:
  - a. Establishing agricultural development, as a part of poverty eradication solutions, as a pertinent issue of other concerns of national and/or regional agendas so as to address issues concerning food security, supply, and availability in order to better alleviate pressure on governments concerning the usage of resources and manpower over multiple focus sectors,
  - b. Supporting the aforementioned measures with proper and required material support with measures such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Consigning increased portions of national budgets to agricultural and rural development and maintenance,
    - ii. Implementing policies that provide and induce public investment and support in agricultural sectors so as to create a suitable environment to attract interest in farm and food production and trade,
  - c. Creating unambiguous targets for research, development, security, and other relevant issues, as well as measures and/or procedures so as to establish precise points of focus in attaining solutions to the issue and to avert situations that could possibly lead to risks/threats that could deter investment, as well as policy and/or national and international instability,
  - d. Promoting economic development measures that could enhance purchasing power of civilians, especially in areas facing extreme poverty, as well as supporting fair competitive and profitable infrastructures for food production which could:
    - i. Grant support services that is to be augmented into areas concerning finances, market information, profit guidance and enhancement, and technological support as a basis for food production,

- ii. Expand incentives, such as tax measures, that favor the agricultural sector and its related aspects in comparison to other less needy sectors;
- 2. **Urges** that the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and other relevant NGOs supply qualified certified instructors that conduct seminars and workshops in rural sub-Saharan Africa such that:
  - a. Farmers can be educated on and taught how to utilize the various methods and tools that more efficiently yield crops in farming such as:
    - i. crop rotation which greatly increases the productivity of farming as opposed to the current method of laying the ground fallow,
    - ii. improved irrigation and reservoir that would also increase the yield of crops through methods such as drip irrigation,
  - b. Farmers are told of the various benefits that a privatized system of farming would hold, including:
    - i. Increasing innovation in farming techniques,
    - ii. Increasing efficiency and productivity of the same plot of land to yield more crops,
  - c. The development and diversification through instructions in workshops to more techniques that are being used to produce food, where applicable, such that:
    - i. If one area such as agriculture suffers in producing enough food, another area such as fishing could provide or possibly make up for that deficiency,
    - ii. The workshops would allow for underdeveloped areas in food production in that area to complement the main agricultural method of food production,
    - iii. The workshops would also educate the importance of taking resources, as needed, to avoid further complications that could actually predispose the area to future food crises such as over-fishing;
- 3. **Recommends** that the International Fund for Agriculture (IFAD) and FAO, with the approval of local leaders, help assess the local and immediate area, in which:
  - a. There is development of methods in which the region can increase its production levels through:
    - i. Improving farming techniques applicable to the area such as utilizing better irrigation,
    - ii. Developing new methods of producing food that would be ideal to the area that had previously been overlooked such as raising livestock on plains that are overgrown with wild plants,
    - iii. Creating new methods of farming that may break the current practices of traditional communal-based farming that would bring about added efficiency and increasing crop yield,
    - iv. Improving access to water with possible methods including creating more wells around the area or reusing rainwater for agricultural purposes,
  - b. The IFAD and other organizations such as the Belgian Survival Fund (BSF) and the IFAD through cooperation with local elders fund projects that would ensure that food production and food security in the region would increase using methods addressed in the resolution;
- 4. **Supports** the World Food Programme (WFP) in continuing to provide aid to hunger-stricken areas through emergency programs which include:
  - a. Redevelopment and revision of agricultural and other food producing systems, which are made possible through:
  - b. Food aid in these areas so that growth, especially for children, would not be stunted, preventing the declination of productivity in farming due to retardation and other mental complications linked to food crises, through means such as:
    - i. the food for school program and other programs from the WFP to temporarily assuage hunger,
    - ii. the utilization of the food for work programs to create an incentive for workers and farmers to innovate the various techniques that have been addressed above,

- c. Immediate and precise assistance pertaining to the production, processing, trade and other related aspects of food infrastructures to affected individuals and regions in the advent of war and other violence and related atrocities for the purposes of coping with the immediate aftermath of such events in specific regions to ensure a speedy recovery including:
    - i. The immediate contribution of funds and aid/care packages from willing nations and existing stockpiles to nations with affected regions within their international boundaries,
    - ii. Increased measures and priorities regarding the assistance and evacuation of refugees in affected areas such as:
      - 1. Providing of adequate medical care from qualified medical personnel,
      - 2. Establishment of provisional centers in strategic locations around the affected region to co-ordinate and handle medical care, food, and other basic needs in the absence of local/regional governing bodies;
5. **Strongly urges** the FAO and the World Health Organization (WHO) to conduct operations concerning the preservation of basic health levels of civilians that include measure such as:
- a. Observation of the diets of the local citizens to ensure that basic nutrition is met through their intake of crops and other sources of food grown, in the event that the above isn't being met, the FAO and the WHO in collaboration with local elders and leaders should:
    - i. Modify the local diet and thus the local production of food to include crops or other sources of food that would contain the necessary nutrient such as introducing a protein-rich food item such as a potato that would mitigate the protein deficiency within the area,
    - ii. Promote the modifications of local diet mentioned above within the area to the local citizens listing the benefits the change would bring so these changes are accepted.
  - b. Collaboration with the Medecins Sans Frontiers (MSF) to provide basic sanitation measures, treatments, and initiatives so as to minimize the adverse effects of diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, on agricultural productivity;
6. **Firmly encourages** the further implementation of regional aid committees called African Control and Operational Regional Networks (ACORN) concerning the propagation and execution process of the aforementioned measures in specific geographical regions under the auspices of the African Union (AU) and NEPAD, in which the presence of food aid systems and/or the means to provide food aid is non-existent and/or is not effective, and to which the creation of ACORNs and its extent is deemed necessary by the AU and NEPAD for reasons including, but not limited to:
- a. Cooperating with governments to focus and agree upon joint priority assignments and projects concerning investments in agricultural products and/or tools so as to attain food security as soon as possible,
  - b. Establishing food reserves and storage under conditions of increased food production so as to prepare the region for possible unforeseen food-related disasters, while minimizing reliance on foreign food aid at the same time to establish food security and self-sufficiency, which includes simple methods that are not costly are used to store food such as pickling or salting, which will be particularly effective in tropical climates, which are prone to having difficulties in being able to store food for prolonged periods of time,
  - c. Providing the capabilities for the AU and NEPAD to effectively manage situations concerning food crises in specific geographical regions that would otherwise not be as relevant to other global regions,
  - d. Creating a database which will be accessible by relevant NGOs and other aiding organizations in order to allow these aiding organizations to access relevant information that could potentially aid in the resolution of any issue related to measures that seek to reduce the risk of future food crises,
  - e. Conducting frequent evaluations of its policies and activities under the supervision of AU- and NEPAD-affiliated administrators, in order to adapt to and accommodate the rapidly changing international circumstances and environments;

7. **Asks** that governments of willing nations and NGOs involved in the support of the consideration and implementation of measures to reduce the risk of future food crises, with incentives to said governments, especially those of LEDCs, in the form of food and emergency medical aid as seen fit under reasonable circumstances to the afore-mentioned countries and NGOs under the jurisdiction of the MSF and WFP, to:
  - a. Obtain additional funding and institute appropriate policy changes where relevant for the purposes of the further implementation of programs that are directed towards such sectors as services and industry to strengthen and adopt new approaches to relevant issues that could potentially minimize adverse factors, such as HIV/AIDS, on regional and continental agricultural productivity,
  - b. Maintain aid to at least a minimum level of their current existing aid to sub-Saharan nations with matters such as logistics and the continued maintenance of existing international aid centers concerning the elimination of food crises threats,
  - c. Continue previously committed aid to the focused regions to extents:
    - i. So as to ameliorate pre-existing conditions and issues in said regions,
    - ii. Until continual aid is deemed no longer feasible by governments of nations that have been committed to said aid,
  - d. Collaborate on matters, such as the allocation of possible resources, at their own discretion, to promote the commencement of support by nations and/or NGOs that have not yet previously been supportive of programs such as NEPAD and the CAADP;
8. **Calls for** nations to permit the AU, NEPAD, and ACORNs to work with as much minimization of public restrictions as possible without infringing national sovereignty so as to ease concerns and fears regarding the legitimacy of such agencies working as another branch working to promote the governmental agenda;
9. **Encourages** the immediate contribution of aid by willing nations and/or NGOs to the functions that concern the measures to reduce the risk of future food crises, so as to fulfill the deficiencies faced by said measures and relevant organizations in as speedy a manner as possible;
10. **Asks** that nations conduct their actions and affairs with mutual respect to each other's inherent sovereignty, and realize that the goals of NEPAD and CAADP only serves to properly recognize issues that have failed to garner adequate and support attention by the international community.
11. **Requests** that regular population checks be made in order to track and control the growth of a country so that it can be determined if there are enough resources to feed everyone.



# **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)**

**Co-Presidents:** Serene Wong & Kristoffer Munden

**Deputy Assistant President:** Daniel Wu

## **Topics:**

1. Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary school education, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015
2. Reducing growth imbalance in transitional economies
3. Reducing the health dangers of pregnancy-related problems in LDC's
4. The function and position of the WTO in the global trade shift

**Forum:** ECOSOC Economic and Social Council

**Question of:** Eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary school education, and achieving gender equality in education by 2015

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* education as a basic human right, in accordance with Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the goal agreed at the UN Millennium Summit, in September 2000, "To eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels by 2015",

*Aware of* the importance of the elimination of gender disparity, since education is a major means of empowerment, one through which both men and women realize their potentials, as was communicated through the Teacher Development Management Scheme introduced to Uganda in 1997, and in addition, gender discrimination is a restriction on a country's economic growth,

*Considering* that gender disparity can be in favour of boys or girls, but despite a general move towards greater equity, in many countries the disparity remains strongly in favour of boys, and is evident in access to education, in education processes within schools, and in completion rates,

*Noting* that children whose mothers are uneducated, or whose families cannot afford school-related costs, are twice as likely to be out of school than those with mothers with some education,

*Noting* that countries experiencing severe AIDS epidemics are the most unlikely to achieve universal primary education by 2015,

*Taking into account* that females compose half of the global population, and educating women will substantially improve labor force, employment rate, economy, literacy rate, and productivity, however, the statistics state that 65 of the 121 million children in the world who are not in school are girls, thus the journey to reach gender equality and universal education will continue to be hazardous unless the intertwining setbacks of poverty, discrimination, inequality, violence and disease are unraveled and dismantled.

1. Recommends independent Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the Bulgarian Gender Research Foundation, The Open Society Foundation and other stakeholders to address a variety of human rights issues in order to alleviate gender discrimination in primary and secondary education through:
  - a. Developing and using statistics to support and/or carry out research, on the cultural, economical, and social conditions that aggravate the issue of gender disparities in education,
  - b. Lobbying governments to carry out legislative changes to ensure that the issue of gender disparity is enforced in the law,
  - c. Promoting advocacy campaigns in both affected and unaffected countries to raise awareness and call for public attention,
  - d. Ensuring the equal distribution of resources necessary for educational purposes, such as textbooks, stationary, and basic necessities such as desks and sanitation that can be provided by non-governmental organizations through expanding the network of communication and strengthening the ties between non-governmental organizations,

- e. Promoting the designation of primary and secondary schools, both existing and prospective, as well as school materials, scholarship opportunities and human resources between genders under monitor and aid from non-governmental organizations;
2. Suggests for governments, non-governmental organizations, specialized agencies of the United Nations System, the international financial institutions, and other relevant organizations to take action in easing the issue of gender disparity in education through utilizing various areas of public media by:
    - a. Engaging media, advertising, and other related professionals, in the emphasis of existing gender disparities in primary and secondary education to increase awareness and demand for education,
    - b. Producing and proliferating posters published by non-governmental organizations in both LEDCs and MEDCs, and ensuring this through:
      - i. Surveying the distribution of posters in rural areas to check for a comprehensive spread of knowledge,
      - ii. Focusing on the use of pictorial pamphlets and visual guides to better convey the message of eliminating gender inequality rather than relying on verbal messages, due to the fact that most of the affected are illiterate,
      - iii. Encouraging local and foreign working officers and volunteers of the UN and/or UNICEF to ensure a balanced spread of ideas of the significance of reaching gender equality in primary/secondary school education;
  3. Urges nations with poor infrastructure to, with the aid of able member nations, set up temporary informal schools or camps close to remote villages, until improved infrastructure is established;
  4. Encourages all member states to develop job opportunities for educated women, as to provide an incentive for families to send their daughters to school, through the stimulation of the domestic economy with the help of NGO's such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through the improvement of, but not limited to:
    - a. Communication infrastructure, such as telephone networks,
    - b. Transportation infrastructure, such as building additional airports, trains or highways;
  5. Recommends nations to develop a set of guidelines to follow in current schools and the establishment of new schools, including, if it conforms to religious and cultural standards, but not restricted to:
    - a. Mobilizing both men and women as teachers,
    - b. Facilitating any minority groups or disabled children who may face obstacles in attending schools,
    - c. Facilitating both boys and girls through consideration of hours, comfort of children, child-care for younger siblings, and safety in school and getting to school by implementing government-agreed standards for equality in education, along with strong legal measures to outlaw sexual violence and harassment in school, with unambiguous procedures for reinforcing existing laws, which are to be widely communicated through means such as pamphlets, posters, and other forms of media;
  6. Asks that United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and other NGOs offer financial aid in order to carry out measures in which both genders are encouraged to engage in primary and secondary education as well as achieving gender equality within education through:
    - a. Inviting trained representatives from United Nations organisations and/or international universities to speak and influence citizens that education is crucial in that both genders benefit from a primary education and even further from a secondary education in all nations,
    - b. Subscription to The School Fee Abolition Initiative (SFAI) or a similar program, extending this to secondary school education and national examination fees,

- c. Food for Education Programs extending to lower secondary education, with aid from WFP if necessary,
  - d. Financial subsidies inclusive of, but not limited to:
    - i. uniform and related articles of clothing,
    - ii. textbooks and stationery supplies,
    - iii. co-curricular activities;
7. Encourages collaboration with UNICEF and UNIFEM to implement programs specific to the needs of individual nations geared towards increasing female influence within households, communities and states;
8. Urges for governments of all countries to carry out periodic revisions of curricula, taking into consideration the skill level of the students, and to ensure that teachers are equipped with necessary information and resources with the consultancy of able member nations to include the following but not limited to:
- a. Integration of education of gender equality by:
    - i. incorporating gender equality as a central theme throughout a program of teacher education, rather than being delivered in one-off sessions, with the intention that the importance is ingrained more effectively in community charity programs and school sponsored organizations,
    - ii. ensuring education syllabus and curriculum in order to ensure the widespread knowledge of the issue,
  - b. Basic human rights, hygiene, childcare,
  - c. Prevention methods of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases, if such methods conform to religious or cultural ideals;
9. Suggests the installment of public girls' schools available to all ages to protect and educate them at the same time.

**Forum:** ECOSOC

**Question of:** Reducing growth imbalance in transitional economies

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recognizing* that the economies of most developing nations pertain to significant imbalance between rural and urban areas,

*Recognizing* that microcredit programs initiated through the declaration of the International Year of Microcredit 2005 have contributed to a reduction of poverty and the improvement of social and human development conditions in many countries,

*Bearing in mind* the importance of access to microcredit,

*Aware* that an increased number of small and medium sized enterprises can provide decent employment to many of those toiling under poor conditions of life,

1. Encourages the nations with transitional economies, with the help from related non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the World Bank (WB) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to attract foreign private investments through measures such as but not limited to:
  - a. Increasing governmental investments for rudimentary infrastructures, with due consideration of rural, or relatively less developed areas, to trigger foreign investments that have been held back as a result of a lack of public investments for infrastructures by means of:
    - i. Constructing and expanding of basic systems for convenience, hygiene and safety such as:
      - a) An accessible transportation network, such as roads, facilitated by United Nations Development Program (UNDP), that will be subsidized for easier transport, which will also involve training of the local workers to ensure maintenance of the built roads,
      - b) A communications system, such as phone lines or radios,
      - c) A waste-disposal system, such as sewers or designated latrines,
      - d) An improved system of transporting water through underground pipes,
    - ii. Encouraging foreign companies to invest in setting up energy plants to provide sustainable energy for the countries in question,
    - iii. Establishing relatively accessible centralized areas, where schools, hospitals and other public facilities are located and constructed,
  - b. Encouraging potential trading partners by establishing a stable economy for international trade in the future by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. Investing in maturing industries to provide employment opportunities for the general population and developing the market for future trading,
    - ii. Implementing tax reductions to foreign investors for a limited time at the discretion of the government;
2. Further requests governments of developing member nations, with the help from governments of MDCs to host labor-intensive firms by inviting multi-national companies (MNCs) to establish large-scale factories or production plants which will result in:
  - a. Increased employment in both the rural and urban areas,
  - b. Increased employment of women,
  - c. Benefits to the MNCs in application of the standard economic theory and lower taxes,

- d. Transmission of knowledge about advanced economies in More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) to developing economies which will be adapted more widely,
  - e. Wider application of more advanced technology;
3. Suggests that the International Labor Organization (ILO), with cooperation from local governments, increase employment opportunities as well as allocate funds which would be used to:
- a. Design and establish job schools for men and women to improve and expand their skills and open up opportunities in job market,
  - b. Set up employment centers to match people to jobs according to their skills,
  - c. Provide public seminars to educate about different career fields to willing families or individuals,
  - d. Assist people in starting their own business by offering subsidies from employment centers,
  - e. Utilize the mass media, such as but not limited to, television, radio, newspapers and billboards, to publicize:
    - i. Job availability,
    - ii. Skills and working conditions required for specific jobs;
4. Further calls upon all states and relevant NGOs, including the Human Rights Watch (HRW), to protect workers' rights in ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Evaluating the obstacles encountered in local communities by men and women living in poverty as regards to their search for employment, and acting by reporting activities to the Commission of Human Rights and Commission for Social Development and Commission on the Status of Women,
  - b. Requiring countries to:
    - i. Enact a minimum wage law according to each country's circumstances,
    - ii. Limit the maximum work hours per week,
    - iii. Ensure adequate vacation and sick leave for workers,
    - iv. Outlaw discrimination in hiring, including but not limited to discrimination of gender, race, or nationality,
    - v. Legislate against sexual abuse, assault, and violence in the workplace,
    - vi. Creating and regulating child labor and laws preventing children from the workplace while under the age of 18;
5. Proposes that resources be dedicated to improving health care with aid from relevant NGOs such as WHO and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in collaboration with national governments through ways such as but not limited to:
- a. Making health care more accessible by:
    - i. Setting up free health care centers in relation to population density,
    - ii. Encouraging NGOs and UNOs to administer affordable health checkups and vaccinations for the children in schools,
    - iii. Roaming medical workers that travel throughout the country on a regular basis to places that do not have access to health centers,
  - b. Preventing the spread of disease by:
    - i. Giving vaccinations for common diseases to infants after birth
    - ii. Having the WHO provide mosquito nets to regions with high risks of insect-borne disease,
    - iii. Ensuring people have access to clean water by:
      - a) Administering checks on water supplies by the medical workers mentioned above,
      - b) Digging wells to increase water supply;
6. Calls upon nations with transitional economies in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to reduce costs for education as a means of expanding employment opportunities as well as access to secondary or even tertiary education through means such as:
- a. Subsidizing fees for education in primary schools including school supplies,

- b. Eliminating or curtailing other unnecessary fees such as school uniform fees so that students would not be leaving school pressured by expensive costs,
  - c. Allowing the citizens of the countries to understand the importance of education through:
    - i. Advertising campaigns that will be broadcasted on the radio and television and also on billboards, newspapers, magazines and posters,
    - ii. Concise radio and television programs that outline the importance of education,
    - iii. Seminars that travel to isolated areas of the countries that speak of the importance of education,
  - d. Increasing the attendance rate of students in schools by:
    - i. Implementing the School Feeding Program (SFP) by the World Food Program (WFP) to encourage students to go to school,
    - ii. Offering vocational skills in schools to broaden future job possibilities;
7. Calls for the nations with transitional economies to carry out taxation reform to achieve greater income equality by ways such as:
- a. Instituting a taxation system that would:
    - i. Be progressive, such that as incomes increase, taxes correspondingly increase in order to ensure further income equality,
    - ii. Ensure easy compliance with the payment of taxes by taxing all income and every citizen with regard to individual yearly income, maintaining low rates to encourage payment,
  - b. Ensuring that tax collection in transitional economies are revised through:
    - i. The implementation of a system whereby companies register with the government and subsequently withhold taxes of employees to give to the government directly, believing that this would result in a tax collection system that is easier to monitor and discipline,
    - ii. The creation of a governmental Department of Taxation that would oversee the registration of these businesses as well as monitor taxes due by individuals not employed by a company in order to ensure central management of taxes in the country,
    - iii. The reformation of government agencies currently involved in taxation, specifically, to fight corruption by allowing the departments to process the taxes in a highly visible and public manner, by outlining a government plan for a clear allocation of funds;
8. Encourages nations with transitional economies to consider incorporating microcredit schemes in their strategies with the support of the joint coordinators of the International Year of Microcredit, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and the consultation of international and regional financial institutions including WB and IMF, through means such as:
- a. Reforming the national banking system with the above mentioned organizations in areas including:
    - i. Adopting policies to integrate microfinance to existing banks, especially those supporting or serving rural areas,
    - ii. Adopting policies to support the development of specialized microcredit institutions and their capacities,
  - b. Educating the population with the relevant NGOs, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), community-based organizations (CBOs) and financial institutions, on the basic usage of a banking system and microfinance by means such as:
    - i. Establishing outreach support programs and seminars,
    - ii. Advertising through the mass media in any form that is available and appropriate,
    - iii. Providing incentives to attend seminars and workshops, through means such as but not limited to material awards;
9. Recommends international financial institutions, such as the WB and IMF to encourage developing nations involved in international extractive industries to participate in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), and comply with the EITI by methods such as, but not limited to:

- a. Monitoring the fulfillment of requirements in the initial terms of the contract with the relevant nations,
- b. Holding transparent decisions through public hearings about appropriate pricing controls based on world market prices, so as to regulate monopolies,
- c. Providing incentives, such as, but not limited to:
  - i. Partial debt cancellation,
  - ii. Increased levels of monetary support,
- d. Establishing framework for relevant developing nations to allow for collaboration in sharing information and expertise regarding the initiative, with the participation and support of private investors in the extractive industries, governments involved in the initiative, relevant NGOs and UNOs such as UNESCO.



**Forum:** Economic and Social Council

**Question of:** Reducing the health dangers of pregnancy-related problems in LDC's

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

*Recalling* the fifth Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the International Conference on Population and Development Goals targeting to reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters, created in 2000 by the UN,

*Convinced* that with access to family planning and skilled birth attendance with backup emergency obstetric care, significant declines in maternal mortality will occur as shown recently in lesser developed countries such as China, Cuba, Egypt, Honduras, Jamaica, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tunisia.

*Aware* of the shortage of trained medical staff, due to reasons including, but not limited to, the negative effect of "Brain Drain",

*Noting* that education plays a major role in pregnancy-related problems and that raising awareness of topics such as unwanted birth management, effective family planning, birth spacing, and the existence of medical facilities.

*Deeply conscious* that preventing pregnancy related problems is the best approach to reduce the health dangers and that health problems interconnected to pregnancy include infertility, ectopic pregnancy, birth defects, low birth weight (LBW), preterm death, fetal death, infant death, maternal death, and embolism.

*Recalling* that an estimated 529,000 maternal deaths and 8 million illnesses occur each year during pregnancy and childbirth,

*Recognizing* midwives as an effective solution to maternal deaths and illnesses during pregnancy and childbirth,

*Considering* that approximately 38% of the 210 million pregnancies that occur each year are unintended or mistimed; those pregnancies occur for several reasons, one of the most common ones is the non-use or incorrect use of contraceptives, or contraceptive failure (Family Care International),

*Acknowledging* the estimated shortage of nearly 4.3 million doctors, midwives and nurses worldwide, according to the World Health Report from year 2006; the shortage is the most severe in the poverty struck countries where health workers are most needed,

1. **Calls upon** MDC's and LDC's to work in collaboration with NGO's and UNO's such as UNICEF to enhance communication and support within the three parties by holding conferences with LDC's devoted to the reduction of health dangers of pregnancy-related problems through ways like:
  - a. notifying member states about the success rates and effectiveness of the projects in order to increase support and growth within the nations,
  - b. showing new statistics by opening the information up to the public,
  - c. inviting the WHO to send evaluation specialists to LDC's to evaluate effectiveness of new programs and methods,

2. **Strongly urges** member states and NGO's to assist LDC's in increasing the support for the funds and facilities needed through ways such as:
  - a. inviting NGO's to increase support through providing funds and goods to global organizations such as the CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) by means such as:
    - i. having donations and fundraising events which proceeds go towards the funds and facilities required,
    - ii. providing goods and materials, such as contraceptives and reference texts and diagrams,
  - b. increasing the research on healthcare of pregnant women and pregnancy-related issues while finding lower-cost alternatives,
  - c. increasing support on the building of hospitals and the training of medical personnel;
  
3. **Encourages** that a department within the national government's ministry of health re-examines the effectiveness and the position of the health care facilities and guarantee that the facilities will be proficient at providing health care to reduce the health dangers of pregnancy-related problems through ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Investigating the occurrences of pregnancy-related problems in each districts or regions and ,
  - b. Following health care models of other nations in similar situations that have overcome it and integrate the following aspects into the health care system:
    - i. The early identification of health-related problems in pregnant women,
    - ii. Providing ante-natal care, including immunization against tetanus, adequate nutritious food, and health supplements,
    - iii. Supplying natal and post-natal care including safe and hygienic delivery, education of breast-feeding techniques and growth monitoring,
    - iv. Setting up an efficient referral system in medical facilities for complications such as obstructed labor and hemorrhage,
    - v. Training appointed medical staff of each facility to specialize in treating pregnancy-related problems and be capable of using the correct medicine with appropriate procedures to prevent and reduce the occurrences of health dangers,
    - vi. As well as, if possible, the availability of Caesarian sections in hygienic conditions;
  
4. **Urges** WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and governments of all member states to fund and support the implementation of good health care by ensuring that there is a sufficient number of accessible medical facilities and services in LDC's by means such as:
  - a. requesting the WHO, CDC, IAMANEH to provide medical facilities and services including the appropriate equipment and medicine through ways like:
    - i. building clinics and hospitals,
    - ii. subsidizing doctors from local hospitals to go into rural areas regularly to share information and hold seminars regarding pregnancy-related problems with the rural population,
    - iii. removing or lowering health care fees for pregnant women who are in lower income groups as determined by the government,
  - b. training midwives and nurses to provide emergency obstetric care to pregnant women who are incapable of accessing medical facilities,
  - c. fixing existing routes to health facilities that patients utilize to obtain treatment through means such as:
    - i. Sending experts to inspect the conditions of the roads and propose plans to fix it,
    - ii. Finding construction companies that are willing to re-construct the roads and paying incentives to these companies to maintain the status of the roads to be without obstacles,
  - d. Arranging means of transportation to and from the medical facilities to the neighboring

communities to ensure that the pregnant women have access to the facilities in times of need;

5. **Strongly recommends** LDC's to work with WHO and UNICEF in educating women of LDC's about pregnancy and its potential ramifications, as well as other key information through means such as:
  - a. including age appropriate information on health dangers of pregnancy-related problems and ways of prevention in the syllabi of secondary educational facilities in which the LDC's use specifically targeting young women,
  - b. having governments distribute information on pregnancy-related problems through means such as but not limited to:
    - i. hosting informative workshops, seminars, and discussion forums at small women communities and/or women oriented centers held by doctors and midwives and other qualified medical personnel including contents like:
      1. personal experiences and successes,
      2. the significance of health care,
      3. effective family planning,
      4. pregnancy and its possible results,
      5. prevention methods, like contraceptives, and the proper use of those methods,
    - ii. directing media coverage on this issue by means such as:
      1. Information pamphlets,
      2. Radio broadcasting,
      3. Newspapers and magazines,
      4. Pictorial pamphlets in the interest of aiding illiterate people,
    - iii. Raising awareness to various populations about the injustice of the practices limiting the availability of health care to pregnant women by sending counselors to communities to hold discussions,
  - c. Educating women more fully about their sexual health including offering information on:
    - i. family planning,
    - ii. contraceptives,
    - iii. sexually transmitted diseases (STDs),
    - iv. abstinence;
6. **Calls for** all member states to commence international conferences regarding maternal health in order to:
  - a. Provide opportunities for all member states and NGOs to exchange ideas and experience in countering the issue of health dangers of pregnancy-related problems through:
    - i. Full discussions among member states which will allow LDCs to learn from MDCs in tackling the proposed question,
    - ii. Sub-conferences at the ministerial level to exchange information on the effectiveness of government policies which will solve the problem,
    - iii. Negotiations between governments and NGOs in seeking ways to cooperate by means such as but not limited to:
      1. Providing government funds to the NGO's involved,
      2. Providing opportunities for advertisement through mass medias for the NGOs,
  - b. Develop co-operation between all member-states by means such as but not limited to:
    - i. Setting up joint government-funded organizations to help member states attempting to overcome this issue,
    - ii. Allowing LDC's to send out observation groups to other member states in order to observe and learn ways to solve potential pregnancy-related problems;

7. **Strongly urges** MDCs to cooperate with LDCs and urges the government of LDCs to form exchange programs between the cities and the rural areas in order to reduce health dangers of pregnancy-related problems in light of previous conferences with the help of NGO such as UNV, UNIFEM and UNICEF through means such as but not limited to:
- a. Offering incentives to medical students and graduates in LDCs who remain in their respective nations to work,
  - b. Training doctors, surgeons, and nurses in their own nations to become aware of the specific health dangers that pregnant women are facing in the LDCs that they are visiting,
  - c. Delivering special equipments and medicines, in which the guides and the information accompanying the medicine are accurately translated to the foreign languages, to LDCs to significantly reduce the health dangers of pregnancy-related problems,
  - d. Sending voluntary professionally trained medical personnel to hospitals or health care facilities in cities, villages, and other locations to:
    - i. Provide professional care to pregnant women to teach them of valuable methods that will reduce infections and other pregnancy-related problems,
    - ii. Teach the local doctors about routines of preventing pregnant-related problems and inform them of the essentials of proper medical treatment to pregnant women,
    - iii. Assist the hospitals of the best approach to utilize the medical equipments from MDCs and teach them the proper use of medicine,
  - e. Establishing exchange programs whereby the LDC's doctors have opportunities to go to educational facilities in MDC's to gain knowledge and experience of modern ways of reducing the health dangers.

## **Human Rights Commission**

**Co-Presidents:** Arie Pittman & Silvia Park

**Assistant President:** Luke Van der Kamp

**Deputy Assistant President:** Wan Jin Park

### **Topics:**

1. Combating the illicit trade of human organs
2. The effects of child pornography and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child
3. The restitution of civil order as a prerequisite for guaranteeing human rights in the Middle East
4. Creating awareness of the different existing ethnicities and combating the racial intolerance

**Forum:** Commission on Human Rights,

**Question of:** Combating the illicit trade in human organs,

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION,

Deeply concerned that almost 69,000 patients are waiting for organ transplants at any point in time, and that approximately 5,000 of these patients die every year,

Deeply concerned with the taking of organs from prisoners and others convicted to death whose organs are often sold on the black market by corrupt officials, removed from prisoners while they are still conscious and without their consent,

Pointing out that organ trafficking is the smuggling, distribution, illegal acquiring and sale of organs that are not approved by the WHO and are not recognized by each nation as official organs for transplant,

Aware that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), the human body and its parts cannot be the subject of commercial transactions, accordingly, giving or receiving payment (including any other compensation or reward) for organs should be prohibited,

Recognizes that the illegal trade of human organs involves both the poor, who are in desperate need of a source of income and resort to selling their organs, and the rich, who are in dire need of an organ to prevent fatalities,

Acknowledging that xenotransplantation refers to procedures that involve the transplantation of non-human animal parts into a human,

1. Calls upon universities, the World Health Organization (WHO) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help alleviate the gap between the amounts of donors in comparison to patients by corresponding and working together to investigate:
  - a. Faster ways to transport organs so that valuable organs are not lost due to transportation complications,
  - b. New methods to preserve organs for a longer period of time so that international transportation is also possible,
  - c. New sources of organs through the use of xenotransplantation,
  - d. Ways of encrypting data about the new advances so that the information does not leak into the black market where it can be used to aid illegal organ trade;
2. Strongly urges financially capable member nations to aid NGOs, universities and other related organizations to the extent of their abilities in researching scientific methods to reduce current drastic organ shortages;
3. Encourages the use of donor cards and presumed consent laws to promote increased organ donation with the help of United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI), United Nations Volunteers Program (UNVP) and other related NGOs and United Nations organizations (UNO) by:
  - a. adding the cards to the back of driver licenses and other forms of identification,
  - b. starting awareness campaigns concerning presumed consent laws,
  - c. promoting the use of donor cards in public areas, especially hospitals, airports, and libraries, and restaurants, using methods such as flyers, radio announcements, and other forms of media,
  - d. introducing the use of donor cards to groups that convene regularly, such as youth groups, to ensure that information concerning donor cards will spread effectively through communities, and ultimately, the country;

4. Recommends that member nations adjust their school curriculums for students and promote seminars and other forms of media for all age groups, with the help of Organ Watch (OW) and Teachers Without Borders (TWB), allowing the general population to learn more about issues concerning illicit organ trading including:
  - a. the cause and effects of the current organ shortage and the illegal trade of human organs,
  - b. how individuals can prevent and stop illicit organ trading such as:
    - i. reporting incidents and/or suspicious individuals for involvement in organ trade,
    - ii. helping to spread the knowledge of organ trade,
  - c. the importance of living a healthy lifestyle, particularly if a person has a genetic predisposition towards certain organ diseases,
  - d. what alternatives sources of organs can be used and should be promoted, such as:
    - i. cadavers,
    - ii. xenotransplantation,
    - iii. donor cards,
  - e. how the lack of proper follow up care after an illegal transplant causes the organ sellers' bodies to fail, causing them to become ill and unable to work after the operation,
  - f. the severity of penalties when involved in the illicit trading of organs;
5. Requests that government organizations monitor hospitals in those countries suspected by the WHO to be involved in the illegal trade of organs by:
  - a. initiating random checkups on hospital records and identify whether the hospitals have had past experiences with the illicit trade of human organs, and if so, to investigate the hospital in more detail by interviewing workers and patients questions such as the following:
    - i. how long has the patient or worker stayed at the hospital,
    - ii. what is the primary source of the hospital's income,
    - iii. if the patient or worker has any suspicions of others performing illegal trade,
  - b. revoke the medical license of and fire employees found guilty of corruption and involvement in illicit organ trade;
6. Encourages member nations at the country's discretion to establish penalties punishing those who have participated in the illegal trade of human organs, in accordance with the Human Rights Declaration as stated in Article 5 through means such as:
  - a. imprisoning the violator for an appropriate amount of time, to be decided upon by the relevant government authorities,
  - b. fining the participant heavily and/or requiring the violator to perform community service or an extension of imprisonment if they do not have sufficient funds to pay the fines;
7. Urges all member nations to reduce organ trafficking in their countries by:
  - a. establishing an efficient and cohesive patrol that certifies the authenticity of organs that are being carried into the country, and validating a hospital's notification of the arrival of the organ into the country as well as preventing corruption by:
    - i. increasing pay of borders patrols, if the nation is financially capable, to reduce the patrols' incentive to accept bribes,
    - ii. working with the UN to establish educational programs for patrols to educate them about human organ trade,
  - b. limiting the sale of medical supplies and immune system depressants to only:
    - i. hospitals,
    - ii. medical associations,
  - c. receiving and checking records of what amount of immune system depressant drugs such as cyclosporine are used in surgery compared to the amount of shipment arrived in order to monitor discrepancies,

- d. using military power to find known cartels dealing in organ trade and jail the members, thus suspending its activities;

8. Encourages the adoption of programs, backed by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), that will offer alternatives to people living in extreme poverty rather than selling organs to illegal cartels, such as:

- a. Adopt-A-Child coordinated by the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF),
- b. providing micro-credit loans through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to impoverished people who may be seeking to sell an organ and to offer assistance in pursuing a higher standard of living,
- c. establishing job centers to introduce opportunities to people who solicit jobs,
- d. offering free primary education for children and adults,
- e. opening safe-houses for people temporarily without shelter so that, regardless of gender or age, people may have a home until they find a stable occupation;

9. Asks governments to ensure the safety of a willing donor by methods such as:

- a. ensuring that all regulations and consequences are clarified to the donor and all acts of organ trade are consensual between two adults of a legal age by ensuring that hospitals and medical centers inform the patient of these measures,
- b. making certain that hospitals employ government medical standards and that transactions are authentic.



**Forum:** Human Rights Committee

**The Question of:** The effects of child pornography and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child

*The Human Rights Committee,*

*Taking into account* the Declaration of the Rights of Children which states its ten principles that concern the welfare and wellbeing of children by ensuring a happy childhood,

*Alarmed by* the 1.8 million children abducted and brought into child pornography annually in developing countries worldwide,

*Seeking* the continuation on the monitoring of the implementation of the Optional Protocols adopted in May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2000 in the Convention on the Rights of Children in Geneva on behalf of the UN's Committee on the Rights of Children,

*Noting with approval* the idea of countries and NGO's urging the Commission on Human Rights to adopt child protection means to guarantee protection worldwide,

*Deeply concerned* with the estimated 30% of children in countries such as Cambodia, China, India, Taiwan, that are involved in sexual tourism according to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC),

*Urging* all member states to seek more active and dynamic involvement with the NCMEC within their country in order to ensure more frequent and effective rehabilitation of the abducted children forced into child pornography,

*Disappointed* that little progress has been achieved in the eradication of child prostitution, trafficking of victims of sex exploitation, tourism and pornography,

*Deeply concerned* about the production and spread of child pornography over the internet due to the growth and distribution of technology, especially in Southeast Asian and Eastern European countries in which large numbers of child abuse sites are hosted,

1. *Calls upon* all countries that have signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child to complete the ratification of the Convention;
2. *Recommends* all countries that have signed the Convention to also sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography;
3. *Further recommends* expanding the Special Rapporteur's position in the United Nations by allotting it to a larger number of individuals in order for a combination of points of views and ideas to conclude with factual information; however, if the country does efficiently ratify the Conventions of the Rights of the Child resolution, the United Nations and NGO's will be given the right to further intervene in the running of the programs suggested in the following clauses;

4. Further calls upon non-governmental organizations to continue to protect sexually exploited victims of child pornography until they are no longer a minor by the law of their country, through measures such as but not limited to:
  - a. psychological treatments such as sharing their experiences with their peers in group counseling sessions,
  - b. further educating and counseling the child about the abusive and exploitative life that he/she was forced to lead,
  - c. providing child-friendly foster homes or orphanages, in case the rescued child is homeless or might be at risk if returned to parental custody, with the availability of education, basic needs, and social, mental, and physical security, entitled to all humans in the Declaration of Human Rights, especially referring to Article 3;
  
5. Urges governments to raise awareness concerning child sexual abuse and pornography through the following measures:
  - a. Including in school curriculums for children about 11 years old and up:
    - i. sexual education, including the risks of sexual activities, such as unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, and measures that can be taken to avoid them,
    - ii. raising awareness on the issues concerning child pornography and prostitution and their negative effects,
    - iii. raising awareness of subjects that incorporate children and sexuality in traditional culture, if any, and its negative and positive aspects, in order for young adults to be able to make wise decisions concerning the issues in the future,
    - iv. teaching adolescence job skills that can be used to make money, in case they are unable to continue education, and therefore not turn to the sex industry out of desperation,
  - b. Providing free education for adults, within the communities, concerning the dangers and negative effects of sex industries in order to provide such education in case the adult was not able to receive it during his/her school career,
  - c. Creating public awareness through various forms of media such as television, radio, billboards, and brochures containing:
    - i. the latest news and updates on child abuse, especially child pornography and prostitution,
    - ii. advertisements that promote the rights of children, the fight against sexual abuses of children, and raise awareness about frauds and situations that may lead to child abuse and prostitution,
    - iii. information on where and/or how to contact authorities to report cases of child abuse;
  
6. Invites all nations to actively oppose sexual tourism by increasing awareness of this issue in a publicity campaign in which:
  - a. customs officials would warn travelers of the legal sanctions of child abuse,
  - b. would provide tourist sites with information on how and where to report child abuse;
  
7. Further urges police authorities to further focus on investigating child abuse by:
  - a. Working together with local internet service providers to track down the sharing of child pornography over the internet through measures such as but not limited to:
    - i. obtaining the latest software and technology to help the monitoring, targeting, and tracing of online child pornography distributors and owners,

- ii. blocking access and keeping track of the number of hits attempted to access illegal child pornography sites discovered through online monitoring in order to help maintain the effectiveness of the current procedure used to combat child pornography and raising awareness of children's rights,
    - iii. shutting down illegal child pornography sites, arresting the people involved in producing and accessing of the material posted on sites, and seizing illegal materials to be further investigated if necessary,
    - iv. having undercover police posing as children or pedophiles in suspicious online chat rooms in order to obtain information about networks of pedophiles and arrest the people who have committed child sexual abuses,
  - b. Inspecting the pornographic market to confirm that only media containing persons above the legal age of consent in the country are sold, and seize the illegal materials for further questioning and investigation,
  - c. Arresting criminals and rescuing victims of child trafficking by but not limited to the following:
    - i. encouraging international cooperation and the sharing of police information in investigating cross-boundary trafficking,
    - ii. identifying victims and criminals from seized materials of child pornography by using the latest technology to match faces of individuals appearing in the illegal pornographic materials with faces recorded by law enforcement agencies, missing children groups, and similar organizations in order to trace these individuals and also find connections to larger organizations or networks of criminals involved child trafficking, pornography, and prostitution, if possible,
    - iii. finding and monitoring the population of children in areas with high crime rates and/or large incidences of illegal immigration where victims of human trafficking, including child prostitutes and bonded labourers, may enter or exit the country,
    - iv. the checking of all forms of goods passing land, sea, and air terminals by the terminal authorities before departure and arrival of means of transportation in order to catch traffickers in action and rescue victims;
- 8. Asks governments to take humanitarian and legal actions on the treatment of criminals and suspects of child abuse through the following measures:
  - a. Suspects who are prosecuted of child abuse, for practicing traditional customs or displaying in the media, supposedly with artistic intentions, materials that incorporate children and sexuality, rights to defend themselves in court by:
    - i. proving the artistic or cultural intention of their actions by calling witnesses who are experts in the background of traditional cultures, arts, or related subjects,
    - ii. proving that no child's right is harmed in the process of whatever action was done by the suspect that cause the prosecution,
  - b. Criminals of child sexual abuse are aware of:
    - i. the strengthening of the countries judicial system, such as by increasing penalty for criminals of child sex abuse,
    - ii. re-education of moral values and basic job skills in order for former criminals to be able to re-enter the society with a new perspective after serving time in prison;
    - iii. restrictions concerning travel to South East Asia, South America, and Eastern Europe on the travel documents of convicted child pornography offenders for the period of one year after which any further offenses will result in further restrictions imposed on foreign travel,
- 9. Further asks relevant non-governmental organizations, such as but not limited to Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, assist nations in accomplishing goals mentioned in clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8 by providing:
  - a. Financial aid through check and balance system,
  - b. Monitoring of progress the countries are making in accomplishing mentioned programs by receiving monthly reports of progress of the steps taken in improving children's rights and combating child pornography from

governments as well as making semi-annual visits to government-organized sites such as but not limited to police departments involved in investigations of child pornography, orphanages, and prisons,

- c. Supports, suggests, and updates the latest most effective procedures and technologies, if necessary, in order to improve and increase the efficiency of the procedure,
- d. Training of authorities responsible for the running of the programs in clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8 by:
  - i. providing experts who will train the authorities and continue to give help and support when necessary,
  - ii. giving at least three months of training to each employee before they officially become permanent authorities;

10. Decides to remain actively seized on the matter.

QUESTION OF: Creating awareness of different existing ethnicities and combating racial intolerance,  
FORUM: Human Rights,

*The Human Rights Commission,*

*Aware of* Article 2 and Article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted and proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) of 10 December 1948,

*Fully aware* of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, as well as all of its successful efforts,

*Taking in account* the successful 2003 document on the Implementation of the Program of Action of the Third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

*Bearing in mind* the outcome of the world Conference on Human Rights, held in Vienna from 14 to 25 June 1993, in particular the attention given in the Vienna Declaration and Program Action to the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance,

*Acknowledging* that racial discrimination is defined as any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on color, race, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life;

1. Strongly urges nations to actively implement actions set forth in resolutions passed in the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, as well as other related passed resolutions of the UN, placing emphasis on specific regions pertaining to the issue, by means such as:
  - a. clarifying national policies against racial intolerance in accordance with the current situations,
  - b. providing equitable education opportunities for all citizens,
  - c. providing equitable opportunities for employment for all ethnic and racial groups in compliance with the UDHR through ways such as:
    - i. enforcing national laws on employment such that candidates have the right to know from the employer the reason for his/her dismissal,
    - ii. investigating companies to ensure that their employees are not primarily of one race;
2. Encourages member states to work in collaboration with organizations such as the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the Wyndom Foundation (WF) and other related Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), in spreading awareness of the diverse existing ethnic groups through means such as:
  - a. creating opportunities through programs such as national cultural exchange programs for citizens to interact with different ethnic groups through activities to promote positive relationships between diverse ethnicities,
  - b. improving or altering local educational systems to promote cultural respect in the local school curricula of social studies or related courses, such that students will understand the national declarations on the rights of citizens and the UDHR, specifically relating to racial discrimination,
  - c. proposing that regional communities hold assemblies or related conventions on August 9<sup>th</sup>, International day of the World's Indigenous People, where officials from aforementioned organizations are invited to

conduct activities such as:

- i. holding talks about the different existing ethnicities within the nation,
- ii. showing video clips of people from existing ethnicities,
- iii. conducting question and answer sessions,
- d. creating localized markets in both urban and rural areas for indigenous goods such as food and clothing to be sold in order to expand awareness of the different existing ethnicities by:
  - i. receiving assistance from organizations such as World Tourism Organization and World Trade Organization (WTO), to promote the markets for indigenous goods,
  - ii. encouraging the organizations to promote Microcredit so as to give incentives for indigenous markets to be formed,
- e. publicizing works of ethnic groups in the forms of performing and visual arts which can be used to create awareness among local citizens;

3. Suggests member states work in collaboration with UN Department of Public Information (UNDPI), Education International (EI) and other related organizations to spread awareness of the issue at hand through national mass media about:
  - a. national measures taken against racial intolerance,
  - b. the importance of experiencing the culture when visiting another nation through measures such as:
    - i. visiting sites of interest pertaining to indigenous communities and other related places such as the markets established in clause 2d),
    - ii. promoting the sale of indigenous goods, established in clause 2d), especially during national festivals, through ways such as having voluntary organizations or individuals to provide cultural goods with intention of promoting the culture;
4. Calls upon nations to cooperate with organizations such as the International Telecommunication Union (ITC) and other related NGOs in expanding citizens' access to report to the local government any cases of racial intolerances, through ways such as:
  - a. a telephone network system dedicated to receive such reports from the public and ensures that callers are anonymous,
  - b. establishing a system in local community centers dedicated to citizens' reports on cases of racial intolerance;
5. Strongly suggests member states implement systematic follow-ups to establish which solutions should be continued and improved upon and which others should be abolished, through ways such as:
  - a. continuing to investigate the issues that lead to racial intolerance, which will be reported to the UN Development Program (UNDP),
  - b. participating in annual talks held by the UNPFII,
  - c. submitting reports annually to United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the sub-units of UNPFII after the measures of this resolution have been implemented, so as to ensure that the process is on-going.

**Forum:** Human Rights Council

**Issue:** Creating awareness of the different existing ethnicities and combating the racial intolerance

*Defining* racial discrimination as according to article 1 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) in 1965: “any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life,”

1. Proposes that another World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance be held no later than the end of 2008, and have it open to all interested participants that will include the following main objectives, but not be limited to:
  - a) Review progress made in the 2001 conference and to re-evaluate the causes slowing down or preventing this progress and figure out ways to overcome them,
  - b) Increase the level of awareness through means such as mass media about the wrongs and harmful effects of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,
  - c) Review the political, historical, economic, social, cultural, and any other factors that cause racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance,
  - d) Discuss education programs to combat prejudice, promote understanding, tolerance, and friendship,
  - e) Allowing a special session to be created in which would meet for 3 weeks in host country of the 2008 World Conference provided that the majority of member nations agree with the creation of a separate 3 week conference in order to discuss urgent human rights matters and to help a member state tackle problems it is dealing with,
  - f) The sharing of useful and successful methods used in the abolishment of racial discrimination;
2. Suggests willing member nations and NGOs to further establish, through funding and providing advice, and promote the World Conference Against Racism (WCAR) Youth Summit by:
  - a) Encouraging children and youth of all ethnicities and nations to join the summit through means such as invitation letters, advertisement, and both offline and online registration systems,
  - b) Giving children and youth participants the chance to submit their ideas to the WCAR, Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and United Nations Economic, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to actually help in a firm root for racial equality,
  - c) Facilitating the regional diversity of the conference through the alternation and rotation of the summit to maximize educational potential for each area;
3. Strongly urges all nations, that have not done so yet, to ratify and actively participate in international conventions and committees such as:
  - a) The ICERD and recognize CERD by:
    - i. Having all states that have ratified the convention to submit periodic reports of the nation’s progress regarding the issue to CERD as opposed to the original two year gap,
    - ii. CERD will determine the required frequency of the reports based on the severity of the state’s situation,
  - b) The WCAR;
4. Calls upon member nations to work with the United Nations International Children’s Educational Fund (UNICEF) to develop and integrate an education syllabus based on discussions in World Conference mentioned in clause 1 that:
  - a) Will focus on issues such as, but not be limited to the causes and effects of racism and spreading the awareness of different ethnicities and the UN Charter and international human rights agreements such as the ICERD,

- b) Urges all public education systems to accept students of any race in order to allow the cooperation and collaboration between students in multi-ethnic environments,
  - c) Involves the further creation and distribution of annual comics focused on Human Rights and the abolishment of racial discrimination,
  - d) Will include a human rights component into the curriculums for training educators and student advisors/counselors;
5. Urges member nations to actively attempt to eliminate racial intolerance and promote interracial interaction through the following actions, but not be limited to:
- a) Educating the general population of the various ethnic holidays, through medians such as the media, educational facilities, lectures, posters, and seminars
  - b) Educating the general population that racial stereotypes are actually false through medians such as the media, educational facilities, lectures, posters, and seminars,
  - c) Using sports to advertise racial and ethnic equality through players, uniforms, or advertisements,
  - d) Hosting monitored interracial activities with penalties for those that show signs of racism or attack in any way an individual/group's race or ethnicity,
  - e) Providing easily accessible hotlines organized by CERD aimed at ensuring that the discriminated have a way to allow a member of the nations' government to hear their thoughts or complaints;
6. Strongly urges all member nations to ratify ICERD and recognize CERD, which will monitor and review the actions of a nation, while ensuring that national security of the nation is not compromised by:
- a) Having all states that have ratified the convention to submit periodic reports of the nation's progress regarding the issue to CERD as opposed to the original two year gap,
  - b) Having CERD to determine the required frequency of the reports based on the severity of the state's situation,
  - c) Allowing states to file reports of racial intolerance by other states to CERD for an evaluation,
  - d) Allowing individuals or groups to file reports, to be determined by CERD, of racial intolerance by a state to CERD for an evaluation,
  - e) Asking CERD to develop a standardized report that is both descriptive and concise in order to foster efficiency in the evaluating of the reports;
7. Suggests that member nations, at their discretion, include in their legal system, if not already included, with aid from CERD if desired and examples from the compilation of existing national laws against racial discrimination made by the Center for Human Rights that might include, but not be limited to:
- a) Laws that discourage and punish the spreading of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, encouragement of racial discrimination, and acts of violence or assistance to racist activities,
  - b) Laws that guarantee the equality of persons before the law, irrespective of their race, color, nationality, or ethnic origin,
  - c) Laws that protect citizens against acts of racial discrimination;
8. Proclaims that a re-education program be developed for those who break the laws protecting an individual's human rights that will involve programs such as:
- a) Having all children who have broken the laws and are still in primary years to attend at least one session of the school's counseling sessions in order to allow all students to become aware of the problems of racial discrimination, and also to become aware of what the students can do to help,
  - b) Community service for minor to moderate offenses and harsher punishments to be determined by the nations with the aid of CERD, if desired, for serious offenses;



9. Suggests that nations themselves create a committee if there is not one already for the prevention of racial discrimination, and this committee will perform the following actions, but not be limited to:
  - a) Evaluate reports of racial discrimination from individuals, groups, or organizations and act accordingly to the details of report,
  - b) Promote the awareness of different ethnicities, the wrongs in racism, the international human rights agreements, and the country's own policies against racial discrimination through means of communication such as pamphlets, posters, TV, and the radio,
  - c) Monitor the progress of nations in preventing racial discrimination and from the observations determine what measures should be taken to overcome any obstacles,
  - d) Educate and train the nation's law enforcement departments to ensure that the personnel are not racially biased;
  
10. Encourages member states to create awareness by ensuring and enforcing rights to the minority ethnic groups by, but not limited to:
  - a) Providing equal and fair access to government services:
    - i. Provide ethnic minorities with the opportunity to use the court of appeal or any organ purposed for that matter,
    - ii. Provide ethnic minorities with the access to public education,
    - iii. Provide ethnic minorities to the use of public goods,
  - b) Giving equal access to the right to own, develop, and control land,
  - c) Giving the freedom and access to sufficient health care, water, and food,
  - d) Providing equal job opportunities for existing ethnicities pertaining to religious, racial, and gender equality by providing training to the employers of the government;
  
11. Trusts that as racial discrimination is a sensitive and important issue, nations will be considerate in their actions and work to prevent racial discrimination in the world.

# **Environment Commission**

**Co-Presidents:** Kaylee Sager & Hae In Jeung

**Deputy Assistant President:** Gayatri Bahadur

## **Topics:**

1. The role of permissibility of genetically modified crops as a means of combating poverty and starvation
2. The production, trade, and use of synthetic chemicals as a threat to human health and the environment
3. Measures to prevent the transmission of disease and viruses in LEDCs, specifically those which may affect freshwater resources
4. The development and implementation of new and renewable sources of

**Forum:** Environment

**Question of:** The role of permissibility of genetically modified crops as a means of combating poverty and starvation

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

Noting with concern the 852 million people in the world who are suffering from hunger, the most extreme consequence of poverty,

*Acknowledging* the many potential benefits of genetically-modified crops, including but not limited to drought, salinity, and cold tolerance, pest and disease resistance, better yield, and nutritional qualities,

*Applauding* the efforts of organization (WHO), in initiative such as international Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to set standards and regulations relating to genetically-modified organisms to minimize potential risks of biotechnology,

*Recognizing* the controversies surrounding the issue of genetically-modified crops such as their potential hazards to human and animal health and the environment and conflicts with moral or religious beliefs;

1. Calls upon member states and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations organizations (UNOs) such as the FAO, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the International Federation of Agriculture Producers (IFAP) and WHO, to ensure the health standards of genetically-modified crops by:
  - a. Persisting in monitoring the effects of genetically modified crops on human health and in the environment through means such as enlisting the help of farmers, scientists, and consumer to report any negative consequences caused by genetically modified crops to human health or the environment, not causes by traditional crops,
  - b. Continuing to provide funding and personnel to conduct research to uncover potential hazards and negative side-effects of genetically-modified crops to human health and the environment and using research to find solutions to any negative effects caused by genetically-modified crops and developing better methods of genetic-modification that will result in the discovered side-effects;
2. Calls for the establishment of an international institution, consisting of scientist, researchers, and representatives of government, national organizations, and NGOs, to reinforce the safety of biotechnology in cooperation with existing institutions such as FAO, and the International Council of Science (ICSU) by:
  - a. Enforcing the guiltiness for the conduct of food safety assessment of genetically-modified food, determined by the Codex Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology in 2003,
  - b. Distributing a license to manufacture, grow or sell genetically-modified crops and seeds, which must be renewed at regular intervals, such as biannually, to those demonstrating appropriate safety precautions and passing international standards set by the United Nations Codex Alimentations Commission,
  - c. Performing regular inspections of genetically-modified crops fields by authorized personnel, certified by the above-mentioned international institutions, with the task of confirming that international standards for the requirements of genetically-modified crops are satisfied and all genetically-modified crop farmer or seed manufactures have a valid license;

3. Strongly urges the distribution of genetically-modified foods which have been prove safe, as an immediate, cost-effective and short term solution to combat starvation and malnutrition in areas of countries suffering from poverty, through means such as:
  - a. Monetary donations from members states and NGOs such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to buy genetically-modified foods for the impoverished regions and donations of genetically-modified food when possible,
  - b. Purchasing of genetically modified food by the FAO with the above mentioned monetary donations,
  - c. Cooperation of NGOs and regional UNOs, including the World Food Programme (WFP), IFAD, and FAO, to distribute purchased and donated genetically-modified food in areas that need them until they develop their own means of providing for themselves by:
    - i. Funding the distribution of genetically-modified food, specifically the transportation of these foods to their targeted areas,
    - ii. Working with local governments to identify which countries and regions need genetically-modified foods,
    - iii. Sending personnel to deliver the genetically-modified food to these countries through means such as plane, ship, train, and other methods of transportation as appropriate, considering local infrastructure;
4. Encourages all member states and corporations involved in the production or development of biotechnology, and NGOs such as the IFAP, WHO and FAO to improve the effectiveness of genetically-modified crops and development of biotechnology by:
  - a. Identifying factors in local agriculture regions that impair traditional crop growth, such as drought and pests,
  - b. Targeting these specific factors in the creation of genetically-modified crops for particular regions,
  - c. Creating genetically-modified crops species that are specially adapted to each region and distributing them through means such as, but not limited to:
    - i. Encouraging biotechnology companies manufacturing genetically-modified seeds such as Monsanto, DuPont and Novarti to establish departments for each region that will sell genetically-modified seeds with beneficial properties specifically adapted to those regions,
    - ii. Assigning personnel with expertise in genetically-modified crops to different agricultural regions, with the responsibly of teaching local farmers how to grow the specifically adapted crops for their region and methods of growing genetically-modified crops for sustainable development;
5. Requests member states and NGOs such as the IFAD, FAO, and WHO, to cooperate to promote awareness and provide information about genetically-modified crops to the general public to inform them of the exact nature of genetically-modified crops, the process through which they are created, their possible risks, and most importantly, their enormous potential benefits by:
  - a. Hosting annual meetings between members of the Program for Promoting Biotechnology, in which scientists will share perspectives,
  - b. Holding informative conferences in nations with agriculture industries, to be attended by regional representatives assigned by the government who will then have the responsibility of informing farmers in their regions, which will vary in size depending on the amount of local agriculture,
  - c. Offering course in genetically-modified food at universities throughout the various member states, especially those that already have courses in agriculture and environment,
  - d. Adding the topic of genetically-modified food where revolving to curriculum in secondary schools to raise awareness and understanding of genetically-modified crops in youth,
  - e. Launching and funding awareness campaigns through means such as:
    - i. Mass media, including but not limited to TV, radio, brochures, billboards, and seminars,

- ii. Lectures by scientists and researchers in rural areas, to be organized by the FAO, this being extremely important in LEDCs, where the population may not all have access to mass media;
- 6. Calls upon the sustainable development of farmers, assisted by the IFAD, WFP, WHO, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and FAO through:
  - a. Allotting an increment of 10% of arable land in each consecutive year in which GM crops have proven to be effective and risk free,
  - b. Continuous funding from the above stated NGOs, while trying to reduce external influence over a course of years to be determined by the NGOs such as the IFAD and date collected as stated in operative clause 1 in order to establish autonomy over the GM food industrials;
- 7. Strongly urges developed nations with sufficient resources to help in aiding LEDCs to achieve self sufficiency concerning their agricultural economy through means such as:
  - a. The NEPAD donating a set amount of genetically modified crop seeds funded by the International Monetary Fund every year in order to jump start the nation's economy so that:
    - i. The number of seeds given each year will decrease by 10% until the country has achieved a self sufficient agriculture,
    - ii. If nations are in need of more seeds they may request them from the NEPAD and have an evaluation taken on their economic situation,
  - b. The contribution of willing experienced personnel from countries able to donate that would take positions including but not limited to federal agricultural advisors, field and market advisors and managers educators and any positions beneficial to the development of that country,
  - c. The possible donation collected by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) of specialized equipment or technology in order to improve the agricultural productivity of the country.

Forum: The Environment Commission

Question of: The development and implementation of new and renewable sources of energy

THE ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Commending* the efforts made by various United Nations (UN) bodies regarding this issue, such as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),

*Deeply concerned* that although non-renewable energy sources are forecast to expire in the near future, renewable energy still only accounts for minor percentages of most countries' energy consumption,

*Emphasizing* that the development of new and renewable sources of energy requires a collaborative effort among all nations,

*Stressing* the need for each nation to diversify its energy sources, so that no country becomes excessively dependent on any one source of energy,

*Fully aware* that although the implementation of renewable energy sources may be costly, the more efficient technology actually saves money in the long run,

1. Urges that nations collaborate through relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and United Nations Organizations (UNOs), such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), and UNIDO, in order to develop and improve new and renewable energy sources through ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a. Setting a plan for the development of new technology, which may include variables such as:
    - i. Mapping out primary objectives, and setting both short-term and long-term goals, such as improving the efficiency of solar power plants, or developing new sources of renewable energy,
    - ii. Setting time frames in which projects that are undertaken must be accomplished, in order to ensure that projects do not lead into other tangents,
    - iii. Calling all branches of these projects together on a regular basis in order to determine the status of various projects, as well as to assess recently accomplished goals,
  - b. Creating a yearly rotating international database overseeing by relevant NGOs and UNOS, in order to supply information to experts and organizations involved with developing renewable energy technology,
  - c. Identifying each specific type of renewable energy currently available or in the process of being developed, and appointing groups of specialists and other relevant experts to focus on each of these areas, in order to:
    - i. Research and further develop each area of renewable energy so as to improve its efficiency in producing renewable energy,
    - ii. Mitigate the setbacks related to some types of renewable energy, such as the hazards of wind turbines to birds,
  - d. Sending officials from NGOs and UNOs into countries that rely the least and most renewable energy sources, in order to gather information on practices that already exist, such as:

- i. The efficiency of different types of technology, both prototypes of new machinery as well as older models and previous versions of factories, and other technology,
    - ii. Negative and positive ways in which the energy source affects its surrounding environment,
    - iii. Maintenance requirements and costs for each sector of the power plant,
    - iv. Whether or not the energy being produced is locally available, and if so, whether or not local inhabitants are able to afford to use the energy produced,
  - e. Collaborating with firms currently undertaking similar investigations in order to develop new technologies and improve previous ones, with incentives for the company to willingly participate in this operation, such as increasing positive public attention on the company;
2. Calls Upon countries, particularly More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs), with the assistance of relevant NGOs and UNOs such as UNDP and UNEP, to begin working towards decreasing their reliance on non-renewable energy sources through measures such as, but not limited to:
- a. Implementing more sources of renewable energy in the countries, in ways such as:
    - i. Building a variety of renewable energy plants in areas where they will be most efficient,
    - ii. Making the energy generated for these plants available for public use,
    - iii. Subsidizing firms that use or produce energy from renewable sources,
    - iv. Using renewable energy in government buildings,
  - b. Encouraging domestic interest in using renewable energy as an alternative to fossil fuels and other non-renewable energy sources through ways such as:
    - i. Setting an example to local and private firms by using renewable energy in government-owned factories, rather than relying entirely on non-renewable energy sources,
    - ii. Using the mass media to inform the public of the positive effects of using renewable energy, so as to encourage investments in this area,
  - c. Encouraging private firms in countries to exchange non-renewable energy for renewable sources, in ways such as:
    - i. Providing direct monetary subsidizations, while at the same time implementing transparency measures to ensure that money from subsidies are only utilized in ways directly related to the use of renewable energy
    - ii. Creating and releasing advertisements for firms that use renewable energy, as a way of indicating governmental approval of these firms to the general public,
  - d. Replacing inefficient machinery with green technology in factories that are unable to use renewable energy as their primary source of power, so as to ensure that factories become more efficient, and thus less dependent on non-renewable energy sources,
  - e. Participating in the scheme of using tradable permits, in which carbon emissions are monitored, for the purpose of:
    - i. Gradually reducing carbon emission in the country,
    - ii. Encouraging firms and nations to incorporate alternative energy sources into their energy consumption,
  - f. Establishing the use of carbon credits and tradable permits, as detailed in the previous sub-clause through ways such as:

- i. Arranging meetings between governmental officials, corporations, and organizations in order to discuss the effects of setting up this program, as well as the more specific details, such as the overseeing and enforcement of these emission caps,
    - ii. Monitoring current emissions throughout each region by gathering information and estimating the amount of pollution emitted, and then setting goals in order to curb emissions within each country,
    - iii. Deciding on the amount of carbon emissions initially allowed by each country, in order to set up a threshold, then auctioning off permits to companies and organizations
  - g. Working with private companies to develop and implement the use of cars that are relatively environmentally friendly, through means such as:
    - i. Using cars that depend largely on energy sources that are relatively environmentally friendly, such as biofuels, combinations of gasoline and ethanol, as an alternative to oil,
    - ii. Developing the use of built-in Rechargeable Energy Storage Systems (RESS), with an additional fueled power source to minimize the amount of oil resources necessary,
    - iii. Providing incentives for these companies to collaborate with individual countries, such as the use of subsidies or donations to fund their research on ways to make cheaper and more efficient cars which can be available for the general consumers,
    - iv. Developing the technology of fuel-cells driven vehicles so that they are competitive with cars with internal combustion engines by 2020,
3. Encourages countries to assist one another during the process of implementing renewable energy sources in each country, especially MEDCs providing aid for LEDCs, in collaboration with NGOs and UNOs such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in ways such as, but not limited to:
- a. Contributing to the development of energy sector of a country's economy through material assistance, with transparency measures as monitored by organizations such as Transparency International (TI), where necessary, in ways such as:
    - i. Providing monetary assistance in order for LEDCs to implement renewable energy technology on their own, constructing plants that generate renewable energy, and begin making this energy available to the public,
  - b. Raising awareness within their own country through the mass media, for example television, the internet, radio, and brochures, with the intent of encouraging donations from the general public for the development and implementations of renewable energy sources,
  - c. Sending officials to countries in order to determine which ones do not have access to renewable energy and energy in general, and focus their attention on the implementation of renewable energy technologies in these countries;
4. Recommends that governments, with the aid of NGOs and UNOs such as the United Nations Educational, Social, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), improve the education and knowledge base of the public concerning renewable energy through ways such as, but not limited to:
- a. Integrating topics into public school curriculum concerning renewable energy, and appropriately targeted towards each specific age group, as well as encouraging private schools to do so as well, on subjects such as:



- i. How renewable energy is currently being implemented in different nations,
  - ii. The environmental conditions in nations using renewable energy as opposed to those those are not,
  - iii. How fossil fuels and other non-renewable energy sources are due to run out in the future, and the urgency of developing and implementing renewable energy technology,
  - iv. How fossil fuels and other non-renewable energy sources are due to run out in the future, and the urgency of developing and implementing renewable energy technology,
- b. Raising awareness on renewable energy technology through the mass media on topics such as:
  - i. The purpose of renewable energy, and how it may assist citizens of countries to live in a fashion that will be more sustainable on the long run,
  - ii. How citizens may further assist in promoting the use of renewable energy,
- c. Holding seminars or meetings for those who wish to actively participate in exchanging non-renewable energy for more renewable sources, as well as designating a specific location where further information can be obtained, on topics such as:
  - i. The importance of initiating an early transition to use of low carbons and sustainable energy sources in both developed and developing countries, in order to create a sustainable economy,
  - ii. Other ways in which countries and the general public can contribute to the use of new and renewable energy sources as an alternative to non-renewable energy.

# **Disarmament Commission**

**President:** Sherry Lin

**Assistant President:** Yi Wei Ang

**Deputy Assistant President:** Yoo Jung Hong

## **Topics:**

1. Measures to strengthen international cooperation in the field of protection against atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism
2. Role of disarmament in strengthening political stability and reconstruction in post-conflict situations
3. The prevention and eradication of the illicit trade of small arms and light weapons in Southeast Asia
4. Measures to encourage disarmament of guerilla factions and their integration into civilian life

## FORUM: DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

**Question of:** Measures to strengthen international cooperation in the field of protection against atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism.

### THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

*Fully aware* that the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), is a non-United Nations, non-governmental organization (NGO), and was established under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) in 1997,

*Reaffirming* the UN's condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, and that it constitutes a grave threat to global security and individual human rights,

*Bearing in mind* that there have been numerous attempts to integrate and coordinate actions taken by various NGOs such as the OPCW and the IAEA with the UN in order to make them more effective, including previous resolutions from the General Assembly (GA) A/RES/51/230, A/RES/55/283, A/RES/56/42, A/RES/57/45, A/RES/59/7,

*Also reiterating* member states' obligations to global, collective security, as mentioned in Article 1 of the UN Charter, and as an essential factor to membership of the UN under Articles 3-6 of the Charter,

*Duly noting* the repeated requests by member states such as Australia, to carry out reforms to the current structure of the OPCW along with the increased awareness and cooperation between member states of the OPCW and the UN as a whole,

*Noting* that as of 23 April 2006, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism consisted of 153 parties , but it is still 38 Member States too few,

*Recognises* that terrorism and radicalism has emanated from persistent poverty and in feelings of injustice, discrimination and isolation

*Points out* that terrorism is a result of prolonged conflicts, absence of law, economic and/or political unfairness, violations of human, religious, and/or ethnic rights and discrimination

*Bears in mind* that it is the responsibility of the United Nations to protect the people of the world from threats such as atomic, chemical, and biological terrorism;

*Recalling* the global strategy against terrorism launched by former Secretary-General Kofi Annan, and the unanimous acceptance by the General Assembly of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,

*Noting with concern* that no international system that calibrates the threat of terrorism to aid law enforcement and intelligence resources in preparing for them,

*Firmly believes* that the creation of and threat of NBC weapons and terrorism can be significantly reduced through stringent control of relevant components by member states,

1. Calls for more regular inspections and the IAEA in all UN member states of facilities [by third-party organizations such as OPCW] that produce, stockpile, trade, and/or dispose of materials used in atomic,

biological, and chemical circumstances, by spontaneous inspections insuring that facilities are kept up and maintained to a set standard by the IAEA including but not limited to:

- a. correct storage of nuclear waste and biodegrading of biological pathogens and potentially harmful chemical substances in facilities that are secure as to prevent seizure by any organization intending to develop WMDs,
- b. an international standard of safety drills in case of emergency due to leakage of toxins,
- c. through inspections, to recommend upgrades and other improvements to facilities;

2. Suggests the merging and combination of the nuclear and chemical inspection actions and the inspections carried out via the decisions by the 1<sup>st</sup> Committee of the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission, through means such as but not limited to:

- a. The planning of actions between the OPCW, IAEA and the UN on inspection actions so there is a joint and equal share of responsibility and leadership from both organization on the finalization of the inspections,
- b. The synchronization of training protocols for personnel for both programs, the UN, the IAEA and the OPCW, in order to better integrate both crews when carrying out an inspection,
- c. The eventual merging and selection of inspectors from both the UN and the OPCW in terms of inspection teams to ensure that both organizations are equivalent in representation when discussing of weapons inspection and control occurs;

3. Recommends the upgrading and improvement of member nations' monitoring systems, specifically that of monitoring of terrorist activities in order to be well informed on possible and potential terrorists, but also the market for materials that may be used in terrorist attacks such as chemical fertilizers, poisons, anthrax, illegal and unregistered guns and bullets, specimens of harmful and contagious viruses and bacteria, radioactive substances, explosives, etc. by but not limited to:

- a. Requesting more developed nations and/or Trans-National Corporations (TNCs), NGOs, and Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs) to provide needed nations the technology and training for efficient monitoring especially in airports, and other transportation stations to governments that may require such aid,
- b. Investing in other feasible and scientifically sound ways of monitoring and/or detecting methods,
- c. Monitoring and/or screening the routines of suspected terrorists, interactions, travels, communications such as phone calls, physical mail and e-mails of suspected terrorists, financial aspects such as income, bank accounts, incoming and outgoing money,
- d. Having relevant companies and enterprises that produce, manufacture, trade and/or assemble materials which maybe used in acts of atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism closely monitor their sales and to inform authorities of any suspicious requests, inquiries and purchases;

4. Asks that nations tighten their immigration laws as to prevent the travel of known, or potential terrorist and the smuggling of materials related to atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism by, but not limited to:

- a. Ensuring proper measures are taken such as reviewing of criminal record, consultation with the police and/or organizations aforementioned when granting asylum or refugee status that the asylum seeker has not, or may not potentially conduct terrorist activities,
- b. Periodic update from Interpol and the Disarmament Commission on the status of terrorist groups and their activity areas to alert specific facilities of times of high risk,
- c. Informing and training airports, seaports and other highly sensitive border areas including customs regulations and regular patrols to ensure the minimal transfer of biological, chemical, or nuclear material,

or to detect suspicious behaviour and activities, the identity of known terrorists and the identification of materials that may possibly be used to carry out terrorist acts such as certain types of metals, compounds, and everyday objects (i.e. cell phones used as a detonator);

5. Encourages the cross-border cooperation between nations to begin or continue the initiative to pass uniform laws and to work in tandem along side the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee and Interpol in order to:
  - a. Apprehend, prosecute and/or extradite perpetrators of atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism by all lawful means deemed necessary by the country's judicial system,
  - b. Combat criminal activities that potentially finance terrorist organisations such as, but not limited to drug trafficking, illicit arms trade, gambling and money laundering, smuggling and piracy by all lawful means within a nation's judicial system,
  - c. Monitoring as well as sharing and exchanging data and information regarding the movements, routines, interactions, communications, purchases and activities of suspected terrorists;
  
6. Advocates an active and aggressive stance, against terrorist factions and organizations, by member states, in the form of:
  - a. The creation of appropriate anti-terror laws and legislation,
  - b. Relevant responses and courses of action to be undertaken in the event of a terrorist attack, NBC or otherwise,
  - c. Preemptive anti-terrorism measures undertaken by member-states where necessary, including, but not limited to:
    - i. Appropriate education and information for of all members of society,
    - ii. The use of political, economic or military measures against potential threats,
  - d. The cooperation of member states in joint anti-terrorism initiatives on any and all levels,
  - e. The active contribution of member states, where possible, to the concept of global collective security,
  - f. Positive reintegration and socio-political development methods, as stressed in General Assembly resolution 61/64, "Relationship between Disarmament and Development";
  
7. Reminds nations not to neglect its domestic security especially that of tourist spots, important cultural and financial landmarks, expatriate community, all of which have become targets for terrorists, and to achieve this:
  - a. For nations to monitor domestic rogue and radical elements through means such as but not limited to making the process of justified legal extradition of arrested terrorists be made easier,
  - b. For nations to be discouraged from willingly, directly or indirectly, tolerate, participate, organize, finance, and/or encourage terrorist activities within their respective nation/region and to fight this through the means of international and regional cross-border cooperation of appropriate law-enforcement agencies as to prevent or end the following:
    - i. The threatening of the security of neighbouring nations and possibly the entire region by harbouring terrorists,
    - ii. The recruitment and training of terrorists in 'camps' thus creating potential "safe havens"
    - iii. The purchasing, transfer, and/or obtaining of materials used for atomic, biological, and/or chemical terrorism,
  - c. For nations to conform to, sign, ratify, and comply with:
    - i. The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Acts, and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons,
    - ii. The International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,

- iii. The Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, the Convention for the Suppression of the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation,
  - iv. The Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection;
- 8. Urges the promotion of smoother operations between the UN and various weapons monitoring bodies and increased participation from the member states through the promotion of such information through an educational campaign to raise awareness of the OPCW and general significance of disarmament through means such as but not limited to:
  - a. Promotion of dialogue, tolerance, respect, and mutual understanding among, cultures, ethnicities, and religions such can be achieved by, but not limited to:
    - i. The encouragement and promotion of these values in schools of all educational levels in order to educate the youth against racism and discrimination via cooperation between cultures, religions, and/or ethnic differences,
    - ii. Support medias such as TV programmes (including news programs) and others that are popular with the population) that promote the values mentioned above,
    - iii. Recommends that nations with state censorship be lenient for the sake of spreading awareness in its population,
    - iv. Support NGO's and other relevant organisations that promote these values mentioned above especially in rural communities,
    - v. The constant maintenance of good relationships between the nation's government and the leaders of ethnic, cultural, and religious groups, especially should they be a minority,
  - b. Stressing the importance of a chemical and biological weapon-free environment in all areas of the world to ensure a better future by means of mass media including:
    - i. Utilizing Television, Radio, Poster and Online advertisements which send the message of such urgency across to the general public,
    - ii. Sending speakers from both the OPCW and the Disarmament Commission (DC) to secondary schools and universities from around the world to raise personal awareness in DC issues,
    - iii. Cooperation between the OPCW, the UN, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in joint educational campaigns in areas harder to reach by conventional means of mass media,
  - c. Promotion of monetary and financial donations from private corps to the OPCW as a means a supporting the effort in eliminating possible chemical weapons in the world including:
    - i. Providing and publicizing the accounts for which private firms may donate financially to the special funds for the OPCW,
    - ii. Cooperation between NGOs such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNESCO in joint fundraising and/or charity programs which would serve to providing sufficient funding for OPCW inspections;
- 9.
- 10. Urges nations to participate in joint international drills and training programmes, with the cooperation of other governments and relevant organizations, to train relevant personnel in key fields that they may more effectively, and efficiently exercise their job such as, but not limited to the police force by conducting seminars and classes that teach officers not only, prudence, respect and first aid, but also what to do in emergency situations such as terrorist attacks and hostage situations,
- 11. Recommends the cooperation between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, in accordance with OPCW and the IAEA to ensure all weapons and raw materials inspections, and measures for the

control of movement of such material once deemed necessary, may be carried out in full effect and without delay, including means through:

- a. Supporting financially the actions of the OPCW, including inspections, training of inspection personnel, and the research and development of specialized equipment for inspection purposes,
- b. Creating a specific budget, or fund under the World Bank for the purpose of the all weapons inspections and examinations under a joint account to be proposed through a resolution for the GA 5<sup>th</sup> committee on funding UN operations;

12. Sees it imperative that in the serious event where a state has been found or proven to be intentionally sponsoring atomic, biological, and chemical terrorism of any kind in anyway be referred to the Security Council where it will be decided should sanctions be necessary;

**Forum:** Disarmament Commission

**Question of:** Role of disarmament in strengthening political stability and reconstruction in post-conflict situations

## THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

*Stressing* that political stability only comes after economic, environmental and social stability,

*Deeply concerned* by the large number of civilian casualties caused by small arms and light weapons which are portable and inexpensive,

*Realising* the fact that many soldiers, especially child soldiers, fought in conflicts experience difficulties integrating in to societies they belonged to,

*Appreciating* the work done by the United Nations Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (UNDDR) program in disarming warring factions worldwide guided by the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

*Understanding* that successful storage and final disposition or destruction of the disused weapons is important to prevent illegal obtainment of the weapons and/or illegal trade of them,

*Recognising* Security Council resolution 13/25 and General Assembly resolutions 31/25 and 16/45,

1. Requests the UN agencies to organise programmes, or to increase awareness of such existing programmes, that helps the post-conflict situations establish economic, environmental, and social stability such as:
  - a) Asking the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to send volunteers to the post-conflict countries for setting up workshop for demobilised men soldiers to learn management,
  - b) Encouraging the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) to help women who fought in the conflicts in their integration into the societies,
  - c) Approving the programmes for child soldiers done by the United Nations Children's Education Fund (UNICEF) which operate psychological and social seminars that help children recover from psychological damage they experienced in the conflicts;
2. Suggests that in order to establish stability in these and similar nations, a Disarmament Plan must be formed:
  - a) to disarm the different factions using methods such as but not limited to:
    - i) exchanging food for arms with not only one faction, and assuring the equal distribution of the food ,
    - ii) not only providing food but also aid by providing shelter and/or medical aid to the people involved in such post-conflict situations in exchange for arms,
    - iii) Education programs for these individuals which would further help their societal readjustment;
    - iv) guaranteeing political amnesty for ex-combatants who have disarmed,
  - b) prohibitive tariffs on weapons imports and required registration of existing firearms within the nation, making possession of unregistered firearms a punishable offence
3. Encourages countries to cooperate in creating international and internal security measures which would stem the flow of weapons moving out of post conflict regions and identifying places where these weapons would be:
  - a) Including measures to allow United Nations Disarmament Demobilization and Reintegration (UNDDR) to work



- with government forces in controlling and identifying weapon stockpiles in post conflict regions,
  - b) Including measures which would further allow the government and these organizations to destroy these said weapon stockpiles such as but not limited to:
    - i) Coordination of the transfer of information between the government body and the UNDDR,
    - ii) Law enforcement support for the UNDDR operations to help find and confiscate these said weapons,
    - iii) Allowing unrestricted access to suspected stockpiles;
  - c) Creating legislation in post conflict regions to regulate and track, and where appropriate, to eliminate civilian weaponry not needed for livelihood such as automatic weapons of any kinds and explosives without extensive government registration;
4. Calls for the creation of a four year post-conflict development program to ensure that disarmament plans suggested by the United Nations in previous resolutions can be monitored by relevant UNOs or NGOs and if necessary further information can be brought to light to the Disarmament Commission as the situation develops;
  5. Suggests that confiscated weapons be recycled into non-violent objects that would benefit the nation.
  6. Suggests further implementation and establishment of demilitarized zones post conflict regions and borders with specific emphasis on border regions, decided by the disarmament commission on a case by case basis to ensure that further conflict not arise, according to the UNDDR procedure;
  7. Suggests all nations with the assistance of UNDDR, involved in post-conflict zones to submit quarterly reports to the Disarmament Commission as to the degree of disarmament achieved in the conflict regions, with specific emphasis on:
    - a) The extent to which the criteria set out in relevant disarmament resolutions has been fulfilled,
    - b) Any changes in the situation which need to be brought to the attention of the Disarmament Commission for review,
    - c) New information which could assist in furthering the aims of disarmament in the pertinent regions,
    - d) Providing the Disarmament Commission with a reliable source of information on the region as it develops;
  8. Suggests measures against and for use with arms manufacturers and suppliers, such as:
    - a) constant government inspections and assessments of weapons facilities to detect the illicit production of weapons trafficked,
    - b) social programs to facilitate the social reintegration of ex-arms dealers and manufacturers, including but not limited to:
      - i) education and/or vocational training,
      - ii) the provision of jobs by the government or local authority,
    - c) cooperation, where necessary or possible, with member states in identifying and removing sources of illicit arms proliferation;

**Forum:** Disarmament Commission

**Question of:** Measures to encourage disarmament of guerilla factions and their integration into civilian life

## THE DISARMAMENT COMMISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

*Defining* Guerilla warfare as measures of unconventional combat by which small groups of combatants attempt to use flexible, active, and sudden attacks(ambushes, raids, etc) to defeat their opponents,

*Deeply Concerned* that Guerilla factions have huge possibility of attacking innocent civilians as a means of threat, to achieve their political goal,

*Recalling* countless wars, such as Vietnam Wars, Darfur crisis, etc. where Guerillas harmed thousands of innocent civilians for achieving their political aims,

*Emphasizing* the importance of resolution A/60/L.1 which was created September 20<sup>th</sup> of 2005 focusing on the protection of child soldiers and the importance of creating institutions to fulfill reconstruction, reintegration,

*Recognizing* the effect of corruption on guerilla warfare and the factions' ability of attaining weapons through corrupt ammunition suppliers,

*Aware of* the importance of reintegration after civil wars, or wars involving guerilla factions, and of the economic disadvantages of ex-combatant due to their low acceptance in society,

*Applauding* the 17,345 small arms and light weapons collected between the years 2003 and 2005

1. **Suggests** a peace treaty that creates collaboration between the government and guerilla factions through:
  - a) ceasefire in order to provide an environment safe enough for cooperation between the government and the guerilla factions,
  - b) having the Special Agency, which would be mentioned consequently in the next clause, will be :
    - i) international, and have support of the disarmament committee, UN,
    - ii) temporary, and formed only when the guerilla forces cause trouble in certain nations,
    - iii)formed and would act only when the local government fails to solve the Guerilla problems within that nation;
2. **Calls for** the formation of "Special Agency of International Negotiation and Peace (SAINP)" which would:
  - a) negotiate between guerilla factions and their targeted organization or certain group, in some cases, government,
  - b) apply military force in cases of extreme Guerilla attacks to halt their actions,
  - c) mediate between the Guerilla factions and the opponents, eventually leading them to come to a consensus,
  - d) save the civilians from danger, and ensuring that their lives, jobs and families are protected,
  - e) be comprised of :
    - i) qualified delegates from disarmament committee,
    - ii) diplomats from the nation, who have knowledge concerning the conflict,
    - iii) if possible, diplomats from each group, one from the group including guerilla forces, and one from the attacked government;
3. **Calls upon** peace-keeping mechanisms, such as the UN Peace Keeping Troops or the International Criminal Peace Organization (INTERPOL) to prevent conflicts from recurring in areas prone to violence to act only as a last resort;

4. **Urges** for demobilization to be implemented effectively with the factors of:

- a) planning for demobilization along with funding and implementation in as short of a time as possible,
- b) encamping all combatants in assembly areas where men, women, children can be:
  - i) housed as a cohesive unit,
  - ii) separated within the same camp,
  - iii) placed in separate camps,
- c) providing security for vulnerable groups who can be attacked by combatants or outsiders,
- d) registering important person-related data and creating identity documents to plan for ongoing supplies in preparation for reintegration;

5. **Requests** the reintegration of former combatants to be monitored in all aspects by the Reintegration Commission (CORF) and to have a technical unit to manage cantonment sites on a daily basis with other factors such as:

- a) making sure that cantonment sites are secure, accessible, and free from mines,
- b) having them equipped with the basic necessities of food, water, sanitation, clothing, and recreation,
- c) being supplied with good communications technology,
- d) recording personal and military data in efficient documentation;

6. **Requests** rehabilitation centers established by international institutions and NGOs (UNICEF, WFP, WHO, Red Cross, etc), administered by the UN, for the purpose of:

- a) educating former combatants regarding their legal standings and rights in their society, with the help of voluntary domestic lawyers,
- b) implementing non-formal education for those guerilla factions in order to teach literacy and other necessities to reintegrate guerrilla factions within the system,
- c) creating programs for vocational skills development, such as plumbing or electronics, in order to assimilate guerrilla factions in the labor market,
- d) establishing micro credits or small loans with low interest rates giving the accessibility for those guerrilla factions to start small business enterprises,
- e) establishing health assistance by governments or NGOs to give opportunities and provide free health care for those in need,
- f) establishing psychological clinics which will help ex-combatants suffering of traumatic experiences from the wars overcome these traumas through the work of:
  - i) psychologists,
  - ii) volunteers who have had similar experiences in which they can share their method of overcoming such trauma,
- g) educating the receiving communities to absorb the ex-combatants,
- h) constructing a reinsertion phase for ex-combatants into either a new consolidated army or short-term civilian life which would be a preparation phase before actual long-term reintegration.

7. **Suggests** that in order to detect and prevent corruption in all nations, particularly those enduring constant guerrilla uprisings and civil wars:

- a) all member states should cooperate in:
  - i) the overlooking of the corruption of countries currently found in these threatening situations,
  - ii) observing regions after situations of civil war to ensure that peaceful methods persist, in which case if after six months the peace persists, presidential elections should be performed as part of the reintegration and political stabilizing acts, however also taking into account the governmental and political preferences of the region to not encroach on any traditions with the exception that those traditions do not violate any civil rights; furthermore these elections will use some ex-combatants as integral members of the elections to open up more job opportunities, and to make the reintegrating process easier,
  - iv) demanding and promoting full transparency in nations,

b) all countries should do a joint effort in revealing guerilla tactics and to determine the time and location of the scheduled attacks and plots by means of:

i) Espionage education, which in turn will result in spies to go and infiltrate the guerilla factions,

ii) Research on weapons manufacturers, and suppliers and destruction of routes that are used in the trade of illicit weapons,

iii) The identification of the leaders of the insurgent groups,

iv) Severe punishments determined by the ICJ to arms manufacturers that knowingly provide the guerilla factions with weapons,

c) all member nations should fully implement the GPAC or Global Programme Against Corruption in their educational programs to create from childhood the appropriate ideas involved in combating corruption which would not only reduce battle casualties but also reduce the expenditures for military actions due to guerrilla warfare;

8. Encourages nations to stem direct or indirect funding for guerrilla factions which violate human rights principles.

# **The International Court of Justice (ICJ)**

**President:** Wayne Lin

**Deputy Presidents:** Joanna Li & Hae Bin Kim

**Registrar:** Annabel Tseng

## **Malaysia vs. Singapore:**

**Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh,  
Middle Rocks And South Ledge**

**Advocates of Malaysia:** Philip Mar & Henry Sackville-Hamilton

**Advocates of Singapore:** Emily Cho & Richard Yeung

March 18, 2007

**ORDER OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**

**Sovereignty of Pulau Batu Puteh/Pedra Branca, Middle Rocks, and South Ledge  
(Malaysia vs Singapore)**

Majority Decision of Justices:

Steven Po, Caroline Buckner, Anirudh Baveja, Prisca Cheung, Yenson Huang, Jose Algranti, Akihiro Matsukawa, Rebekah Sands, Melody Song, Jenny Jun, Seung-Joon Ha, Grace Jang, Dennis Kim

President: Wayne Lin

Deputy Presidents: Joanna Li and Hae Bin Kim

Registrar: Annabel Tseng

Counsel for Malaysia: Philip Mar and Henry Sackville Hamilton

Counsel for the Republic of Singapore: Richard Yeung and Emily Cho

The International Court of Justice,

Composed as above,

Whereas the Parties stipulated to the following facts:

- A. A treaty between the Sultan of Johor and the British was signed on Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 1819, acknowledging British rule over Singapore.
- B. Both the British and Dutch held joint occupation of the Malay region (including Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia) until the Anglo-Dutch treaty was signed in 1824 in which the Dutch withdrew all objections to British rule over Singapore.
- C. Thus Singapore and the 10 nautical miles of sea around it were lawfully given to the British East India Company.
- D. Malaysia and Singapore were under Japanese rule in the earlier 1940's during war, until the British rule resumed in 1945.
- E. The Rendel Constitution, introduced in 1955, granted Singapore self-independent governance.
- F. The Malaysia Agreement was signed in 1963, establishing the Federation of Malaya, which included Sabah, Sarawak, and Singapore.
- G. The Republic of Singapore Independence Act of 1965, the Constitution of Singapore Act, and the Constitution of Malaysia Act finalized the full independence of Singapore.
- H. The Separation Agreement between Singapore and Malaysia, in 1965, did not address the issue of sovereignty over Pedra Branca.

- I. The construction of the Horsburgh Lighthouse on Pedra Branca was rightfully granted by the Sultan of Johor in 1844, and established in 1851.
- J. Malaysia began publishing maps that indicated Pedra Branca as Malaysian territory in 1979.
- K. Malaysian maps in 1974 indicated Pedra Branca as Singaporean territory.
- L. Radar communication facility and helipad were built on the island in 1989 and 1991 respectively.
- M. On Feb. 6<sup>th</sup> 2003 Malaysia signed “the Special Agreement for Submission to the International Court of Justice of the Dispute between Malaysia and Singapore Concerning Sovereignty over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, Middle Rocks and South Ledge” in Putrajaya, Malaysia
- N. Both Singapore and Malaysia have agreed to conditions set forth by the International Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- O. The use of the names Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh or vice versa, or the use of only one or the other by any party will not have any bearing on the judgment or argument of either party or judge before, during or after the Court session.
- P. Sovereignty will be defined as a nation’s right to full independent control of a specific area
- Q. Status Quo will be defined as the existing state of affairs
- R. Pedra Branca also known as Pulau Batu Puteh in Malaysia, is a small island located where the Straits of Johor and South China Sea meet, Latitude 1° 19' 48" and Longitude 104° 24' 28", and has the area of 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>.
- S. The Johor Sultanate gave permission to the British to construct a lighthouse in 1844.
- T. Singapore was given administration over the Horsburgh Lighthouse on Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh by the British Straits Settlement.
- U. Singapore, Malacca and Penang, became the British Straits Settlements in 1826, under the jurisdiction of British India, and a Crown Colony in 1867.
- V. On 16 September 1963, Malaysia was formed, made up of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo.
- W. Both governments have signed unto the Special Agreement and recognize the articles within.
- X. Any previous actions by either Malaysia or Singapore were taken in the belief that it was exercising its sovereign right in its own territory.

The Court makes the following findings of Facts and Law:

1. The court has found that the previous cases presented to the court, although referenced for international definitions – specifically of prescription and effectivité, was found not to have precedence on the case at hand.
2. Under the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea, the court has ruled that Pedra Branca is a rock rather than an island as previously sustained by both applicant and respondent and therefore possesses no exclusive economic zone (EEZ) or extended territorial sea.
3. The court acknowledges that the Johor Sultanate once possessed Pedra Branca/Palau Batu Puteh as part of its sovereign territory. However, over time, due to numerous transitions of power, Johor officially relinquished its claim and Malaysia did not actively attempt to exert sovereignty of this rock group. Malaysia’s official stance up to 1979 being that the grouping belonged to Singapore.
4. Singapore has exercised continuous and sustained State rule over Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh for an extreme period of time more than fulfilling the standard requirement for sovereignty resulting from the concept of prescription, uninterrupted to present day.

Therefore,

The court hereby rules that,

Sovereignty of the rock grouping Pedra Branca/Pulau Batu Puteh, South Ledge, and Middle Rocks belongs to the Republic of Singapore. However, acknowledging the fact that this is a rock grouping and therefore enjoys no territorial waters or exclusive economic zones, the Republic of Singapore and Malaysia will enjoy mutual access and equal rights within the surrounding waters.